FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 099 *21 May 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Damascus International Trade Union Conference Issues Appeal A 1
Fatah's Khalaf Urges Strengthened Gulf-USSR Relations [VOP] A 1
Palestinian Grouping Formed in Gaza To Foil Self-Rule Plan [VOP] A 2
Afro-Arab Conference Reportedly Postponed A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Increase in Premium on Oil Announced 20 May C 1
10-Year Natural Gas Deal Signed With Japan C 1
Paper Urges Turkey To Sever Relations With Israel C 1
Turkish, Indian Foreign Ministers Arrive for Official Talks C 1
Amir Receives Foreign Ministers C 2
Boycott Rules Reportedly To Be Applied Against Egyptian Planes C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Fahd To Preside During King's Absence C 2
Khalid Leaves for Morocco C 2
Defense Minister on Sahara Issue, Moroccan Talks C 3

UAE

President Receives Fatah Official Salah Khalaf C 3
Comments on Meeting C 3
Khalaf Departure C 3

EGYPT

MENA Reports As-Sadat Talks with B'nai B'rith Group D 1
As-Sadat Addresses Meeting in Alexandria D 5
Autonomy Negotiations To Be Held 25 May in Beersheba D 5
AL-AHRAM Gives As-Sadat, Begin 27 May Itinerary D 6
Ghali Confirms Contacts With Palestinians on Autonomy D 7
Remarks on Islamic Conference D 8
Ghali Discusses Peace Negotiations With French Press Delegation D 8
Khalil: Attempts To Isolate Egypt Will Fail D 9
Egypt To Receive Sophisticated Weapons From United States D 9
AL-AHRAM: Britain Insists on Fulfillment of AIO Contracts D 10
Egypt, United States Sign Two Economic Agreements D 10
Compensation Accord Reached D 10
U.S. Ambassador Awarded 'Sash of Nile' D 11
Government To Resign After Parliamentary Elections D 11
Cairo Radio Comments on Israeli Settlements Policy D 11
Voice of Arabs on Soviet Hostility, Talks With Israel D 12
On Need for Arab Solidarity D 14

JORDAN

Minister Rejects Israel's Call to Negotiations F 1
AR-RA'Y Comments on Begin's Offer to Jordan [19 May] F 1
UN Factfinding Mission Arrives in Jordan 20 May F 2
AD-DUSTUR Comments on Mission of UN Factfinding Body F 2

LEBANON

Sarkis Meets Al-Jumayyil, Discusses Upper al-Matn G 1
Al-Jumayyil Calls For Salvation Government [VOL] G 1
Al-Jumayyil on Cabinet Issue [VOL] G 1
Al-Huss Refuses Request To Withdraw Resignation G 2
19 May Situation in Upper al-Matn, Elsewhere Reported [VOL] G 2
21 May Security Situation G 3
VOL: Palestinians Building Missile Sites in South G 3
Haddad, Israeli Forces Surround Villages in South [VOL] G 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

PDRY's Isma'il Arrives in Algiers for 7-Day Visit I 1
Communique on Cuban Communications Delegation's Visit I 1
President Speaks at Ceremony for Regional Commander I 2
New York TIMES Story on Oil Increase Denied I 3

MOROCCO

Saudi King Khalid Arrives on State Visit I 3
Meeting With King Hassan I 3

ISRAEL

Begin Invites King Husayn to Peace Talks N 1
Begin Discusses Peace Deliberations in Jerusalem Day Interview N 1
As-Sadat Flight to Ben-Gurion Airport Canceled [MA'ARIV 20 May] N 9
Israel, Egypt Agree on Sinai Supervision Without United Nations [MA'ARIV 20 May] N 9
Israeli-Egyptian Committee To Meet in Al-'Arish on Evacuation N 10
Shortage of Food Reported N 10
Egyptian Hovercraft to Al-'Arish [HA'ARETZ 20 May] N 10
HA'ARETZ on Al-'Arish Question [20 May] N 11
Ne'ot Sinai Protest N 12
Autonomy Ministers Argue Over Land Expropriation N 12
West Bank Mayors Praise Weizman, Dayan Autonomy Stance [MA'ARIV 18 May] N 13
HA'ARETZ Comments on Autonomy Committee Deliberations [18 May] N 13
Zionist Federation Official Comments on Settlement Issue N 15
Cabinet Sources on New Settlements by 1980 [HA'ARETZ 20 May] N 16
Details of IDF Action in Southern Lebanon Reported N 16
Militiamen Accuse UNIFIL of Spying N 17
Christian Militia Spokesman Denies Reported IDF Action [POST 21 May] N 17
Foreign Ministry Regrets Brazilian-Iraq Communique N 17
Visiting Soviet Delegation: Relations Could Be Improved N 17

New Foreign Ministry Appointments Announced N 18
Danit Company Involved in Pakistan-Argentina Arms Deal N 18
Briefs: Italian Agreement N 18

IRAN

Khomeyni Questions Need for Ties With U.S. R 1
U.S. Ambassador Asked To Delay Arrival R 5
Khomeyni Tells Tribesmen of Success of Revolution R 6
Bazargan Says Disruptive Workers Will Not Be Paid R 8
Bazargan Addresses Government Workers on Difficulties R 9
Governor Generals Meet, Warn Government of Shortcomings R 11
Deputy Prime Minister Scores Rumors About Strugglers R 13
Education Minister Meets With U.S. Charge d'Affaires R 13
Information Ministry Official Scores U.S. Senate R 13
Khalkhali Denounces Jacob Javits in Interview R 14
Sanjabi Gives Address on Mossadeq's Birthday R 15
UN Representative in Geneva Supports PLO R 15
Counterrevolutionaries, Police Clash in Masjed Soleyman R 16
Prosecutor Issues Arrest Warning R 16
17 Arrested in Riots R 16
Governor Explains Actions R 17
Masjed Soleyman Reportedly Calm R 18
Khorramshahr Citizenry Ordered To Hand in Weapons R 18
Tehran Criticizes 'Hostile Media' Propaganda on Khuzestan R 19
Kurds Want Self-Rule 'Within Iran' R 21
[London AL-HAWADITH 18 May]
NVOI on 'Press Freedom,' 'Imperialist Intrigues Against OPEC' R 24
NVOI Sees Escalation of U.S. Sabotage, Spying in Middle East R 26
NVOI: New CIA Charter Will Increase U.S. Sabotage R 27
National Front To Expand Activities in Provinces R 28
[ETTELA'AT 28 Apr]

SOUTH ASIA

NEPAL

Four Killed in Disturbances; Unrest Widespread S 1
Government Warning S 1
Former Premier Warns King About Situation 10 May S 2
[Bombay TIMES OF INDIA 10 May]

PAKISTAN

Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi Leaves for PRC S 3

SRI LANKA

Ruling Party Sweeps Local Body Elections S 3
Air Force Personnel Will Get Training From Pakistan S 3

DAMASCUS INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE ISSUES APPEAL

JN181406 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 May 79 JN

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Conference of Solidarity With the Workers and People of Palestine held a press conference this morning, during which recommendations and decisions made by the 15-17 May Third International Trade Union Conference of Solidarity With the Workers and People of Palestine were announced.

The conference has appealed to the world's workers and trade unions to double their solidarity with the workers and people of Palestine in their legitimate struggle for their pan-Arab and trade union rights, including their right to return and decide their own destiny, as well as to establish their independent democratic state. The appeal affirms that the overall source of anxiety currently affecting the international community results from the treasonous treaty As-Sadat signed with Begin at the instigation of U.S. imperialism in the aftermath of the Camp David plot.

The appeal also affirms that the capitulatory treaty and the Camp David agreements constitute a basis for an agressive military alliance serving imperialism and aimed at liquidating the Palestinian revolution. Moreover, this alliance is directed against all Arab and African peoples, as well as against all world forces of progress and peace. The appeal adds that all these agreements constitute a blatant violation of the UN Charter and resolutions which lay down the principles and means for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue--the crux of the Middle East problem.

The appeal announces that workers of all countries are requested now more than ever to consolidate and develop all forms of solidarity with a people threatened with liquidation.

The conference emphasized to the world's workers that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It also emphasized the Palestinian people's legitimate pan-Arab rights to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of their independent Palestinian state on their national soil. It called on them to launch a wide-scale campaign to condemn and denounce the policy of racial discrimination practiced by the Zionist occupation authorities against Palestinian Arab citizens and the occupied Arab territories--a policy condemned by the UN resolutions, especially Resolution 3279 of 1975, which considers Zionism to be a form of racial discrimination.

The conference also called for supporting the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian masses in the occupied territories through their rejection of the administrative autonomous rule, which Carter, Begin and As-Sadat are seeking to impose. It also called for the release of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons and for an end to legal prosecution, forced evacuation and banishment, destruction of houses and confiscation of Arab lands.

After reading the decisions and recommendations, the Permanent Secretariat members replied to questions from journalists and correspondents regarding the various issues in question.

FATAH'S KHALAF URGES STRENGTHENED GULF-USSR RELATIONS

JN181517 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 18 May 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, met with UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmad as-Suwaydi yesterday. An informed source in Abu Dhabi said that the meeting centered on strengthening relations between the UAE and the PLO. The meeting also dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East and the situation in southern Lebanon.

Brother Abu Iyad is currently touring the Arab Gulf to discuss with officials the latest developments in the situation there.

Meanwhile, brother Abu Iyad called on all the Arab countries, particularly the gulf states, to strengthen diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as the State of Kuwait has done.

In a speech at a rally yesterday evening at the PLO headquarters on the 31st anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine, Abu Iyad said that such an overture will contribute to establishing a form of political balance in the gulf area and to breaking the monopoly exercised by the United States.

In commenting on protecting the oil wells in the area, Abu Iyad stressed that defending these oil wells must be undertaken by the citizens of the gulf states without any foreign intervention, no matter what the source.

PALESTINIAN GROUPING FORMED IN GAZA TO FOIL SELF-RULE PLAN

JN181743 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 18 May 79 JN

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD newspaper, which is published in the occupied homeland, says that during the past few days intensive contacts have been carried out in Gaza between all the forces opposing the capitulatory agreement As-Sadat signed with the Zionist entity leaders--an agreement which is based on liquidating the Palestinian cause, [words indistinct] the Palestinian Arab people and depriving them of their right to self-determination and establishment of their independent state in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank, including Jerusalem.

These contacts have resulted in the formation of a Palestinian national grouping whose main aim is to foil the As-Sadat-Begin plot of the so-called administrative autonomous rule. This grouping comprises all the Gaza Strip citizens who are guided by the policy of the PLO, considering it the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. This national grouping has led to the further isolation of the occupation agents, who became the only defendants of As-Sadat's treason.

AFRO-ARAB CONFERENCE REPORTEDLY POSTPONED

NC210723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0636 GMT 21 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 May--The Cairo daily AL-AKHBAR reports today that it has been decided to postpone the Afro-Arab ministerial conference on Afro-Arab cooperation. The conference was scheduled to be held in Tripoli, the capital of Libya, from 5 to 9 June.

The paper gives no reasons for the postponement.

KUWAIT

INCREASE IN PREMIUM ON OIL ANNOUNCED 20 MAY

LD201439 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1207 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Kuwait today announced a rise of 60 cents a barrel in the premium it levies on the prices of its crude oil. The premium will now be $2.40 and is added to the basic price of oil. Kuwait oil is now $16.40 per barrel.

A spokesman for the Kuwaiti Ministry of Oil said that the new rise would be retroactive to 15 May 1979. Kuwait, the spokesman added, is informing purchasers of Kuwaiti oil of the decision.

10-YEAR NATURAL GAS DEAL SIGNED WITH JAPAN

LD201412 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 20 May, KUNA--The Kuwaiti Oil Ministry announced here today that Kuwait had signed a new long-term contract with the Japanese company Marobini, providing for the purchase of 120,000 tons of liquefied Kuwaiti gas a year. A spokesman for the ministry said that the contract, signed last night, will run for 10 years beginning in early October 1979. The gas would be carried by Kuwaiti tankers and sold at official prices as set by Kuwait.

At present, Kuwaiti gas is sold at an average price of $127 a ton.

PAPER URGES TURKEY TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

JN191039 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 19 May--The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM calls on Turkey to sever diplomatic and economic relations with Israel and to follow a new approach based on existing facts in the region.

The paper says in today's editorial that because of its close ties with the United States, Turkey is the only Islamic state in the Middle East which still deals with Israel, thereby acting against its Islamic sentiment which rejects dealings with Israel.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, in commenting on the Turkish foreign minister's forthcoming visit to Kuwait, says: The Arabs have opened their hearts and minds to the broadest forms of cooperation with Turkey. We assume that the Turkish guest will take this into consideration.

TURKISH, INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

LD201438 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun and Indian Foreign Minister Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee arrived in Kuwait this morning for 2 and 3-day official visits, respectively.

The two ministers will have separate talks with Kuwaiti leaders, expected to focus on strengthening bilateral cooperation, development of the Middle East crisis and other issues of common interest.

Amir Receives Foreign Ministers

LD201538 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] The amir of Kuwait at 1030 today received Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun and members of his delegation on the occasion of their visit to Kuwait at his office in As-Sif Palace.

At 1100, the amir received Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee and members of his delegation on the occasion of his visit to Kuwait.

BOYCOTT RULES REPORTEDLY TO BE APPLIED AGAINST EGYPTIAN PLANES

LD201640 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 20 May 79, KUNA--Quoting reliably informed sources, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' today said that Kuwait has decided to apply to Egyptian planes the same provisions of the Arab boycott as are applied against foreign airlines dealing with Israel. This decision, the paper said, means the boycott of Egyptian planes coming to Kuwait from Israeli airports. Kuwaiti airspace will also be closed to Egyptian planes taking off from Israeli airports for other countries and en route to Israeli airports.

The same sources, AL-ANBA' added, have not ruled out applying the current boycott rules against foreign ships to the Egyptian ships.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD TO PRESIDE DURING KING'S ABSENCE

LD181910 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 18 May--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a message to Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the occasion of his majesty's departure tomorrow, God willing, for fraternal Morocco on an official visit. The message entrusts Prince Fahd with administration of the people's interests and the state's affairs during his absence. The following is text of the royal message:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: His Royal Highness Brother Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, may God preserve him, God's peace and mercy be with you.

In view of our intention to travel to the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco on Saturday 19 May 1979, in response to the official invitation we received from our brother King Hassan II, king of the Moroccan Kingdom, to visit fraternal Morocco, we have decided to entrust Your Highness with the administration of the people's interests and the state's affairs during our absence from the kingdom. We pray to God to grant you succor and constant success.

Signed: Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Khalid Leaves for Morocco

LD190746 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0655 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left Riyadh airport at 0945 for Morocco on an official vist. Prince Fahd, crown prince and deputy prime minster, and Prince 'Abdallah, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, headed the ministers and senior civil and military officials who came to see the king off.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON SAHARA ISSUE, MOROCCAN TALKS

JN201537 Doha QNA in Arabic 1502 GMT 20 May 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 20 May--Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of defense and aviation, has stated that the Western Sahara issue has long been of concern to Saudi Arabia and that his government is continuing its endeavors to solve this problem. In a statement published today in the newspaper AN-NADWAH, the Saudi defense minister said that the Saudi Kingdom's concern stems from its conviction that it is the duty of all Arabs and Muslims to work for the settlement of any disputes among the brothers, in the interest of their people.

Prince Sultan made it clear that the current talks between King Khalid and King Hassan II of Morocco deal with Arab and Islamic issues under the current, difficult circumstances. The minister added: We consider these talks particularly important given Morocco's constructive and wise role in supporting the Muslims and their causes, especially the cause of Jerusalem and Palestine.

It may be recalled that Prince Sultan is accompanying King Khalid in his current visit to Morocco.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FATAH OFFICIAL SALAH KHALAF

JN191156 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 May--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received here today Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, who is currently visiting the UAE.

They discussed the situation in the Arab area, particularly in Lebanon in light of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in southern Lebanon.

The meeting was attended by Ribhi 'Awad, PLO representative to the UAE.

Comments on Meeting

JN191509 Doha QNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 May--Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has stated that UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan affirmed to him today the UAE's continued support and backing for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle, so that these people can liberate their territory and establish their independent state.

In a statement he made at noon today, Salah Khalaf said that during their meeting the UAE president stressed the importance of Arab solidarity in confronting all schemes aimed against the Arab nation's unity.

Khalaf Departure

JN200850 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 20 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 May--Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Palestinian resistance leader and member of the Fatah Central Committee, today concluded his official visit to the UAE which lasted for several days. While in Abu Dhabi, Abu Iyad met with senior UAE officials with whom he discussed UAE-Palestinian relations as well as current Arab developments.

MENA REPORTS AS-SADAT TALKS WITH B'NAI B'RITH GROUP

NC191730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1542 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 19 May--President Anwar as-Sadat has emphasized that in the near future he will face difficult negotiations on self-rule for the Palestinians and that, whatever the obstacles and the challenges, we have no way other than continuing our march until a comprehensive peace process whatever the difficulties and challenges because there will be no turning back and the clock will not turn back.

Speaking at a meeting he had with a delegation of the B'nai B'rith organization today, President as-Sadat said: My people, who number 40 million and represent half of the Arab world's population, believe in peace. They want peace and they have faith in all the peace steps.

President as-Sadat stressed that the fewer statements they make in Israel, the better it will be for the peace efforts. Such statements, he said, are very harmful to the efforts we are exerting. He added: I said this to Begin when we met at our embassy in Washington. Anyway, I am still optimistic.

A dialog took place between President as-Sadat and the members of the delegation. Mr Jack (Spitsur), head of the delegation, began the dialog by praising President as-Sadat's efforts for peace. He said: Mr President, we appreciate your big positive role for the achievement of peace. I was deeply moved by the Egyptian people's love for you and attachment to you.

He added: Before coming here we visited Israel and we had lunch with Begin. We bring your excellency his greetings, best wishes and appreciation.

Laughing, the president said: "We will soon begin our battle with Begin in Beersheba. You know Begin very well."

The head of the delegation said: We know, Mr President, that you and Begin and all his aides will devote your efforts to the promotion of peace. In the name of B'nai B'rith, which has members in 42 states including half a million in the United States alone, we look forward to peace and your efforts in fulfilling this objective of peace and conciliation. We hope that this visit of ours will create some kind of cooperation between us.

The president answered: I am happy because I always believe that real peace begins after, not before, the signing of the agreement. I am also happy because Begin has grasped this fact.

We will be faced with very difficult negotiations. In the near future we will embark on another phase in the work for a comprehensive settlement. I am, however, optimistic by nature, whatever the obstacles and the challenges, especially after the attitude adopted by colleagues in the march toward a comprehensive settlement. Our agreement with Israel is considered the cornerstone of such a settlement. Without the peace treaty it would have been impossible to achieve anything. We will find the time and the place--be it Al-'Arish, Beersheba or any other place--to sit together and discuss any differences between us. We will begin by discussing our differences on the question of self-rule. As civilized people we will sit down to discuss our views and differences, so as to build peace. As I have told you, I am always optimistic. You can be sure of that.

Asked about the economic problems facing Egypt and what he expects the United States to offer Egypt, the president said: This is a very important question, and I attach importance to it. I consider independence not only a political matter. True independence means a sound economy.

The president added: Really we want to begin a push in Egypt. I always remind my people of the push which took place in the American West. We have the fertile land; we have the water; and we have the moderate climate. The delta through which you have come here is always green all year round. We plant three crops per year according to the irrigation method that exists here. We do not have rain except in Alexandria. In the delta and the other areas there is no rain. We have an irrigation system on which we depend. However, we only live on 4 percent of the land. Of the remaining 96 percent, 9 percent of it is very fertile land where water is plentiful.

The president continued: Perhaps you have heard what I said to your businessmen colleagues in Washington, that 6 billion cubic meters of fresh water flows into the sea every year, because we have to operate the turbines of the high dam. Therefore, all this water is considered lost.

President as-Sadat said that urgent priorities now are represented in food production. As I told you, we have the land, the water, and the climate and everything else, but we need modern technology and a new method to convey the Nile water--not according to the traditional method of canals, which absorb much of the irrigation waters, but an efficient method that relies on the use of water pipes, a new irrigation system involving sprinkling, or any other modern system you know. In Israel they use a good irrigation method. I will discuss this matter with Begin next Sunday. This is the first priority.

The president said: The second priority is housing and new societies. I have informed my prime minister that these two problems have big dimensions--I mean food production and housing. Therefore, I asked him to try to find an ambitious solution for them, because otherwise we will not be able to confront these problems; they will stay for another 100 years and will get worse. Therefore, we are now trying to establish new societies and new towns and to cultivate new land in order to be able to tackle these two urgent problems.

President as-Sadat added: I have told my people in six or seven meetings which I held during my recent tour of five governorates that the government will not be able to build and achieve prosperity by itself, and that every individual in Egypt can build his own prosperity because we have the resources for prosperity for each one of the 40 million citizens.

We have the land, as I have said to you, and the water, and the climate, and the prosperity of every citizen is the prosperity of the whole homeland. The government cannot do that by itself. In my opinion, man is the only factor that makes history.

President as-Sadat said: In addition, utilities have deteriorated very much, and we must think about a solution to them. Therefore, I am looking for something along the lines of the Marshall Plan. Let us call it the Carter Plan. At the beginning we need an unconventional method in order to solve these problems, and then we can continue.

The president added: We are not beginning from a vacuum here. For example, energy is not considered a problem for us. We produce our oil, and we have no problem in this regard. Next October we will take over our oilfields in Sinai. We have the cheap manpower and we have a sound and good foundation for production.

President as-Sadat said: When we talk about food production, we need fertilizers. About 2 kilometers from here there is a new fertilizer plant operated by natural gas. We have discovered a big gasfield a few kilometers offshore in the Mediterranean. This plant will begin production at the end of this year. We have discovered another field in the middle of the delta. According to our program, we will achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizers by 1982. But we are looking ahead to the year 2000. Therefore, I want more such plants. As for the gas, we have enough of it as the most important raw material needed for this industry. We were lucky and found a new field next to the first one. It seems that the people in Israel have discovered a new well for us in the sea in the Al-'Arish area, and we will take it over.

Regarding the production of cement, which is necessary for solving the second problem--housing--our present annual production stands at 3.5 million tons. On the basis of present plans, this production will reach 9 million tons in 1982, but we will be needing more up to the year 2000.

As for reinforcement iron, which is also necessary for solving the housing problem, we are negotiating with Japan for the production of sponge iron, which basically depends on gas, of which we have ample quantities.

The president added: We do not start from nothing. For example, the Suez Canal yielded $560 million this year. Near year, when the first stage in the project for the development of the Suez Canal--which is a joint venture with the Japanese--is completed, our annual income from the canal will be $1 billion. This is why I have told you that we are starting off on sound foundations. We have scientific and technical capabilities and we have the manpower. This is why the beginning will not be difficult for us but, as I have told you, we need an unconventional method to deal with and solve all these problems.

Asked what use Egypt and Israel could make of each other's experiences after the establishment of peace, the president said: I am eager to learn about all the progress achieved by Israel, especially in relation to irrigation methods and the building of settlements. There are many fields where mutual benefit is possible.

A foreign correspondent asked the president his opinion of the Arab campaigns against Egypt and the differences among the Israeli officials over Begin's self-rule proposals.

The president answered: Let me tell you that Cronkite was here with Nixon when he visited me in this garden in 1974. I had a long discussion with him. He was 100 percent pessimistic about everything. He said that Nixon was going to be impeached as soon as he returned to the United States. He was also pessimistic about a peaceful settlement and the future of peace. If you draw a comparison between the situation in 1974 and what we have achieved since my initiative, that will be my answer to your question. The president added: I am optimistic and I will continue to be so. I know that I will face difficulties with my Arab colleagues and with Begin when we meet to discuss self-rule for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but let me tell you, as I have told my people, that there will be no turning back at all and that the clock will not turn back. We will complete the comprehensive peace march whatever the difficulties. This is what I told my people and my Arab colleagues.

President as-Sadat said: you know the results of the referendum. Only 5,000 of the 40 million Egyptians have opposed the peace treaty; a total of 5,000 against the 40 million who said yes. This means an overwhelming majority.

He added: Yes, there are difficulties, but such is life. You cannot have a new idea or embark in new horizons without difficulties. It is our historic duty to prove that we are right.

Answering a question about the situation between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the president said: I am sad about all that is happening between us and Saudi Arabia. However even if President Carter advises me tomorrow to draw away from peace, I will not accept this advice. This is my business and my people's business. My people support peace and they have unanimously said so in the referendum. Let me tell you, however, that this is not the first challenge I face. You perhaps recall that in 1971 I got rid of the centers of power; in 1972 I expelled 17,000 Soviet experts from Egypt; in 1973 we had the October War; in 1974 the peace process began; in 1975 the canal was reopened; in 1976 the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union was terminated and so were the facilities we had given the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean; in 1977 my trip to Jerusalem; in 1978 Camp David; and on 26 March the peace treaty was signed. Let us hope that several decisions will be made before the end of this year year and that many difficulties will be elimated.

Asked what role the B'nai B'rith could play in support of peace in its capacity as a social organization, the president said: Do your best so that the spirit of my 1977 initiative in Jerusalem may prevail and replace the suspicion and mistrust I see from time to time in Israel. As far as I am concerned, all but 5,000 of the 40 million have said yes to the peace treaty. We have shed all the complexes and the distrust. Otherwise, I would not have been able to sit down with Begin while Arab voices were raised around me and their radios were directed against me. If it were not for my people's confidence, I would not have managed to achieve anything. Furthermore, I told my people during the Labor Day celebrations on 1 May that if Israel takes one step toward peace I will take two. What I ask you, therefore, is to let the spirit of my initiative prevail. This way we can meet the challenge and solve all the problems.

Answering a question about Egypt's need for foreign investments and whether there is a plan in this connection, President as-Sadat said: We welcome investors because the private sector will have a share in everything I told you about, especially the Carter plan. As I have said, the private sector investors can come and they will find our private sector waiting to cooperate with them.

Concluding the dialog, the president said: As you know, the leadership and the history are here in Egypt. Egypt is the key to war and peace. This is an important fact. As I said before, new ideas are always met with resistance. After 31 years of hostility and mobilization of each side's resources against the other, what is happening now is not easy. Yet, for Egypt it is easy because our people's culture is 7,000 years old. The matter, however, is still difficult for my Arab colleagues, especially because the full picture of Israel's emergence still lives in their minds. Let me tell you, however that I was attacked after the first disengagement. This attack increased after the second disengagement. I am still being attacked to this moment. It has reached the point of breaking off diplomatic relations with Egypt and trying to mobilize Islamic public opinion against Egypt.

President as-Sadat added: Despite all this, a very simple fact remains: Nobody in Israel had imagined at any time that what has happened could happen and that Egypt could take the steps it has taken toward peace. As I have told you, Egypt is the key to war and peace. Believe me, many of my Arab colleagues do not to this moment believe that we will take Al-'Arish back on Saturday. The important factor here is that my 40 million people, who represent half the population of the Arab world, believe in peace. They want peace and have faith in all the peace steps. This has not surprised me in the least.

Continuing, the president said: In Al-'Arish, I will announce that any of my Arab colleagues who has a problem with Israel should come to Al-'Arish and sit with the Israelis. On our part, we will facilitate this. In time they will realize that what we agreed upon has actually been fulfilled. When we begin the second phase of the negotiations, on Gaza and the West Bank, evidence will have been provided of the seriousness of our steps toward peace.

President as-Sadat added: In this respect, let me say that the fewer statements they made in Israel the better for the peace efforts, because such statements are very harmful to the efforts we are exerting for peace. I said so to Begin when we met at our embassy in Washington. Nevertheless, I am still optimistic, as I have told you.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES MEETING IN ALEXANDRIA

NC201236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 20 May 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 20 May--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has reaffirmed that Egypt will not abandon its historic responsibilities toward the Arabs and will not answer the vituperations because we in Egypt know the meaning of values and principles.

His excellency also said that Egypt is the master of its decision, that nobody is its guardian. It is the commander and the one which carried out the crossing in October to score victory and restore the Arabs' dignity.

President as-Sadat stated this at a meeting today with representatives of the Societies of the Sons of Upper Egypt and Al-Minufiyah and the Fishermen's Cooperative Societies in Alexandria. The meeting was attended by Alexandria Governor Dr Muhammd Fu'ad Hilmi, and the secretary of the National Democratic Party in the governorate, Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah.

President as-Sadat said: We are now reaping the fruit of our sufferings. I will go to Al-'Arish in a few days to raise the Egyptian flag as a sign of the return of sacred Sinai to us. His excellency added: We are now building the Egyptian family at a time when all the world acknowledges Egypt's position, strength and nobility.

Regarding the building of democracy, President as-Sadat said: The forthcoming electoral campaign must be clean. There is no room among us for doubters, instigators of sedition or those who exploit the people's suffering.

AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS TO BE HELD 25 MAY IN BEERSHEBA

NC191713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 May--The negotiations on the establishment of full autonomy for the Palestinians will begin on 25 May in Beersheba.

The Egyptian delegation, which will be headed by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, will include Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, and Maj Gen Labib Sharab. They constitute the five-member Egyptian committee for the negotiations. The delegation will be accompanied by a team of nine Egyptian experts.

The Israeli side will be headed by Interior Minister Yosef Burg. The United States will be represented in the first session of these negotiations by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Vance will arrive in Cairo on Thursday. He will hold talks with President as-Sadat in Alexandria on the Middle East situation and the forthcoming Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

MENA has learned that in the negotiations the Egyptian delegation will insist that full autonomy be applied to all of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, which is the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The kind of autonomy that Egypt would advocate should provide for the free and direct election of a Palestinian authority in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli military government and civil administration should be abolished as soon as the Palestinian authority is established. The Israeli forces should withdraw to specific points from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The transitional stage of full autonomy should end within 5 years, after which the Palestinians should decide their own future in light of the results of the negotiations between Egypt, the Palestinian government, Israel, and the United States.

It is known that according to the peace agreement, the negotiations which are to begin on 25 May should not take more than 1 year, and that the United States will be a full partner in them. After these negotiations, elections will take place for the establishment of the Palestinian authority and full autonomy.

Dr Mustafa Khalil met today with Dr Butrus Ghali to prepare for the negotiations.

AL-AHRAM GIVES AS-SADAT, BEGIN 27 MAY ITINERARY

NC200826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 20 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 May--AL-AHRAM reports today that President Anwar as-Sadat will meet with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in a closed session at the Al-'Arish governorate building on 27 May.

President as-Sadat and the Israeli prime minister will evaluate the results of the first session of discussions scheduled to be held between the Egyptian and Israeli sides on 25 May to discuss the question of self-rule for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Menahem Begin will arrive in Al-'Arish city on the morning of 27 May. He will be welcomed at Al-'Arish airport by Vice President Husni Mubarak. After the closed session of discussions, President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin will meet at the Al-'Arish governorate building with some of the Egyptians and Israelis who were wounded in the four wars from 1948 to 1973 and will exchange speeches on the need to work for peace to avoid the war losses and victims.

President as-Sadat and Begin will then board a special plane which will take them to Beersheba to attend part of the celebration which the Israeli side will hold on this occasion. The president of the state of Israel, Yitzhaq Navon, will welcome President as-Sadat at the Beersheba municipal building. He will also be welcomed by the mayor of Beersheba. A celebration will he held at the municipal building during which the city's mayor will present the key to Beersheba to President as-Sadat in appreciation of his efforts for peace. Presidents as-Sadat and Navon will exchange speeches on this occasion.

Two meetings will be held at the municipal building. The first will be between President as-Sadat and President Navon and the second, which will be held simultaneously, will be between Dr Mustafa Khalil and Menahem Begin. In the afternoon, President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin will meet with Beersheba University professors at the university building. The university president will deliver a speech welcoming President as-Sadat. President as-Sadat and Begin will then exchange speeches.

President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin are scheduled to board a plane from Beersheba airport on the afternoon of the next day, Sunday, 27 May, [time and date as received] for Ben Gurion airport where a special Egyptian Boeing 737 will take them to begin the tour of inaugurating the air corridor between Egypt and Israel as a sign of the desire for peace between the two countries. The operation of regular lines between the two states will be agreed upon during the negotiations on the normalization of the relations which will take place 6 months after the completion of the first phase of the withdrawal from Sinai, 9 months from now.

AL-AHRAM says that the plane will take off from Ben Gurion airport to (Baltim) area. The plane will then return to Beersheba city whence President as-Sadat will leave alone for Al-'Arish. The president will then board a boat which will take him to Port Said city where a naval demonstration will be staged in his honor. He will then pass by Ismailia where he will review from the boat the hero soldiers who fought the 1973 October War, at the fortified positions where they were stationed during the battles.

GHALI CONFIRMS CONTACTS WITH PALESTINIANS ON AUTONOMY

NC200935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0842 GMT 20 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 May--The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has stated that contacts are actually taking place between Egypt and some Palestinian national elements on the forthcoming negotiations pertaining to self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He added that these contacts have been going on for some time and that they will continue.

In an interview published by OCTOBER magazine today, Dr Butrus Ghali points out that according to the Camp David accords, the Palestinians should officially participate in the forthcoming negotiations; that is, Palestinian representatives should be included in the Egyptian delegation. He says: It appears that our Palestinian brothers are not prepared for this yet. Therefore, their participation could become semiofficial and could assume the form of public Egyptian-Palestinian consultations. He adds that it also appears that the Palestinians cannot agree to public consultations.

Dr Butrus Ghali says: What remains then is that the Palestinians should participate in the negotiations unofficially. In other words, secret consultations will be held with Palestinian national elements during the negotiations. He adds that such consultations have been going on for some time and that they will continue.

In his interview with OCTOBER magazine, Dr Butrus Ghali further says that the Palestinians will not remain behind the screen throughout the negotiations pertaining to their fate. He adds: There will be an established responsible Palestinian authority during the second phase of the negotiations connected with the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. It will assume the second phase of the negotiations with Egypt, Israel and the United States and with Jordan, if it wishes.

Dr Butrus Ghali says: Egypt would thus guarantee a Palestinian presence from the beginning to the end of the discussions on the implementation of the Camp David agreement. What remains is for the Palestinian leaders to assume their responsibilities and stop their current actions, which in the end can only serve interests that are entirely unrelated to the interests of the Palestinian people, who are suffering from the Israeli occupation and from Arab attempts at domination and exploitation.

Regarding the declarations by some Israeli officials that Israel is prepared to grant self-rule but not independence, Dr Butrus Ghali says: These statements are made for local consumption. These officials are fully aware of the difference between an administrative self-rule, which a state grants to one of its regions, and self-rule for an occupied region, which ends with self-determination and independence.

Ghali goes on: The self-rule we advocate stems from the Camp David agreement, which is an international agreement. Consequently, this is a self-rule which, in accordance with the concept of international law, enjoys full political, legislative, administrative and judicial powers and which will havea strong Palestinian force to establish order and internal security as a Palestinian responsibility, not an Israeli responsibility.

Remarks on Islamic Conference

NC200753 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0724 GMT 20 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Islamic conference on Jerusalem which Egypt has called for will be held on the basis of the principles which were approved at the first Camp David conference--principles which frankly stipulate that Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank.

This was contained in a statement by Dr Ghali which was published in the newspaper AS-SIYASI today. Dr Ghali further said that Security Council Resolution No 242, which Israel has accepted, also frankly stipulates the need for withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, which include the West Bank.

Discussing Egypt's concept of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, Dr Ghali said that Egypt insists that self-rule should not be limited to administrative aspects, as Israel claims, but should be self-rule in the full sense of the word, giving the Palestinians a transitional period after which they will have the right to determine their future and establish their own state.

Dr Ghali noted that the upcoming self-rule negotiations will be difficult but expressed hope that they will proceed along the correct course.

GHALI DISCUSSES PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRENCH PRESS DELEGATION

NC202105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 20 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that there is no contradiction between the course which Egypt is pursuing in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and any call for the convening of an international conference to solve this problem, because Egypt's main goal is to achieve a comprehensive settlement for the crisis.

Dr Ghali reaffirmed Egypt's adherence to its Arab commitments. He said that Egypt, during the negotiations it had with Israel, concentrated on the Palestinian issue, which occupied 80 percent of these negotiations.

At a meeting today with a delegation representing the chief editors of the major French newspapers, Dr Ghali said that statements by Israeli leaders contradict the spirit of the Camp David accord and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He said that these statements do not contribute to achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt hopes that the West European states, particularly France, will play a role in the upcoming negotiations. He said that this does not necessarily mean that France should approve the treaty but it should participate in finding a solution for the Middle East issue.

Dr Ghali told the French press delegation that the European information media should explain the Palestinian issue to European public opinion.

The French press delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday on a visit of several days to Egypt. The delegation includes 19 chief editors, directors of information departments and heads of foreign policy sections of 14 newspapers and the French Monte Carlo radio station.

KHALIL: ATTEMPTS TO ISOLATE EGYPT WILL FAIL

NC202022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has declared that Egypt will go to the negotiations on self-rule for the West Bank and the Gaza sector fully confident that Arab rights will triumph. He added that Egypt will make every effort to uphold the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Dr Khalil was speaking at a celebration held today at the Al-Jazirah youth center to mark the anniversary of the corrective revolution.

He said that all the attempts to isolate Egypt will fail, because Egypt represents half of the Arab nation and represents the pioneering efforts of which the Arabs are proud, in every field.

The Prime Minister added that Egypt will never change its position, whatever the pressures. Egypt, he said, is interested in Arab solidarity in the service of the supreme Arab interests instead of the slogans that have been raised over the past 30 years.

Dr Khalil also said that the main task in the coming phase will be to build peace, promote prosperity, strengthen democracy and strike a balance between the interests of the homeland and the citizen under the unbrella of national unity and social peace.

EGYPT TO RECEIVE SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS FROM UNITED STATES

NC190618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 16 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 May--In Saturday's edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that a high-level U.S. military delegation is due in Cairo on Sunday, 20 May, to sign an agreement providing for the supply of sophisticated U.S. weapons worth $1.5 billion to Egypt.

The paper adds that under the agreement Egypt will get Phanton fighter-bomber planes, air defense missiles, naval units, electronic war equipment and troop carriers.

AL-AHRAM also says that the first group of Egyptian pilots will leave for the United States on 1 June for training on the Phantom planes, and they will bring the first consignment of planes on 1 October, so as to take part in the celebrations marking the Egyptian victory in the October War, as announced by President Anwar as-Sadat during his recent tour of the provinces.

The initial agreement was reached during the meetings between Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter in Washington. Talks in this connection were also held between Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown in Cairo and Washington. Several U.S. military delegations from the various sectors of the armed forces have visited Egypt and discussed the various needs of its armed forces with military officials, within the framework of the plan for developing the armed forces. They discussed technical details.

The last round of talks on this deal was held during the recent visit to the United States by an Egyptian military delegation under the leadership of Air Force Commander Maj Gen Mahmud Shakir 'Abd al-Mun'im.

AL-AHRAM: BRITAIN INSISTS ON FULFILLMENT OF AIO CONTRACTS

NC190620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 18 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 May--AL-AHRAM says in its Saturday edition that the British ambassadors in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE have informed the governments of these states that the British Government and companies insist that the contracts they signed with the Arab Industries Organization [AIO] be honored. This comes at the same time as Egypt's announcement that the organization will continue to operate and honor signed contracts.

The paper adds that the British Government emphasized that the countries that have issued the cancellation decision will be held responsible for the financial and material consequences of such an action.

EGYPT, UNITED STATES SIGN TWO ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS

NC191540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1458 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 May--Two economic agreements worth $255 million were signed today between Egypt and the United States. Under the first agreement Egypt will receive a commodity loan worth $250 from the United States, to be repaid over 40 years with a 2 percent interst rate and a 10-year moratorium.

Under the second agreement Egypt will receive a grant of $5 million to finance economic feasibility studies for a number of projects.

The two agreements were signed on the Egyptian side by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih, and on the U.S. side by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Mr Hermann Eilts.

Dr Hamid as-Sayih said in a statement that the two agreements fall within the framework of the U.S. economic aid program to Egypt this year. The volume of this aid will be $1.3 billion, an increase of $300 million over what had been agreed upon.

Compensation Accord Reached

NC191541 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 May--Egypt and the United States today signed a compensation agreement concerning U.S. property in Egypt after the 1967 war and the severance of relations between the two countries.

The agreement was signed on the Egyptian side by Ambassador Salah Hasan, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, and on the U.S. side by Mr Hermann Eilts, the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo.

Under this agreement Egypt will pay the United States $2.9 million in Egyptian currency. This sum will be used for the benefit of Egypt for agricultural purposes, to purchase agricultural produce and for any other projects on which agreement can be reached between the two sides.

U.S. AMBASSADOR AWARDED 'SASH OF NILE'

NC191135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1126 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 May--Vice President Hisni Mubarak this morning presented the Sash of the Nile to U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts in appreciation of his services and on the occasion of the conclusion of his work in Cairo.

GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN AFTER PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

NC200725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 20 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 20 May--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that the government will submit its resignation after the People's Assembly elections are held.

The Prime minister emphasized that the only two constituencies where the elections will not be contested are those of the leaders of the Labor and Liberal parties. Regarding the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: I have not nominated myself to Kafr Shukur constituency, although it is my electoral constituency, in order that it may not be said that the prime minister is fighting the election against the grouping party's candidate. President Anwar as-Sadat has approved my decision.

In a statement published by AL-AHRAN today, the prime minister said that the government has given 30,000 pounds in aid to the Socialist Labor Party and 20,000 pounds to the Liberal Socialist Party. He added that the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party has not asked for any financial aid and that the National Democratic Party will not ask for any but will participate in the campaign for its candidates, as President as-Sadat has announced.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS POLICY

NC191537 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Sami Hasan Sirri commentary: "Begin's Government Before the Decisive Choice--Peace or Settlements"]

[Excerpts] From our examination of the news coming from Tel Aviv, London and Washington in the past few days, we notice that the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories is meeting with opposition inside and outside Israel, because it endangers the peace efforts. Moreover, the Israeli plan on self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank, which will be brought up at the Beersheba talks this month, is also being met with opposition and criticism, becasue it divests self-rule of its real content and does not achieve the goal defined in the Camp David accords and the exchanged letters appended to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

It is clear that the settlements which the Begin government is expanding and encouraging cannot continue in the West Bank and Gaza once the authority of Palestinian self-rule is established. It is necessary for these settlements to be removed, because they conflict with the authority of self-rule which is the aim of the upcoming Beersheba talks.

The question now is: Why is Begin now rejecting the principles of self-rule he had accepted at Camp David, and why is he now absolving himself from his commitments in the Camp David accord, the peace treaty and the exchanged letters? Perhaps the reason is that Begin was unable at that time to oppose the pressures he was subjected to from all sides to accept the peace conditions. If this is true, we ask whether the matter requires new pressures to persuade Begin to recommit himself to what he had accepted earlier.

We cannot imagine that Begin's current policy on the West Bank and Gaza can lead to any solution of the Palestinian issue that will achieve justice, security and peace. He has insisted on keeping the settlements and has said that the authority of Palestinian self-rule applies to administrative and not legislative affairs. He has insisted on not giving the right of self-determination to the Palestinians when the 5-year period of self-rule expires and has issued statements saying that self-rule applies to the inhabitants and not the land. All of these things indicate that Israel is not working seriously to solve the Palestinian issue in a manner that will achieve justice, security and peace for the Palestinians and the area's people alike.

The Begin government is putting itself before a decisive choice at this delicate phase of the comprehensive peace process. This choice is either peace or settlements.

VOICE OF ARABS ON SOVIET HOSTILITY, TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD200249 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 May 79 LD

["Conversation With a Listener" program]

[Text] Today's questions comes from Muhammad ('Abd al-Wahid 'Abd al-Alim) of Egypt's Daqahliyah Province about the reasons behind the Soviet Union's attitude against Egypt's peace efforts in general and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty in particular. The listener further asks whether such an attitude serves Arab interests such as the regaining of occupied Arab territories and the rights of the people of Palestine.

Welcoming the listener's question, we start by stressing that the Soviet Union's attitude of hostility toward Egypt's efforts is nothing new. It is in fact a resurrection of an old attitude which goes back to the day when Egypt abrogated the Treaty of Alliance with the Soviet Union, suspended all the facilities provided in Egypt for the Soviet Union and expelled more than 17,000 Soviet experts before the October war of 1973. Egypt took the war decision completely of its own free will.

Since that time, the Soviet Union has been hostile toward every move by Egypt and has mobilized all its media, trumpets and those who rotate in its orbit in the execution of its orders to attack Egypt and its policy. It then tried to punish Egypt by imposing an embargo against it and attempting to blockade it. It failed, however, because Egypt's will was stronger than such attempts.

Our experience with the Soviet Union has been bitter and cruel. President As-Sadat has spoken very clearly and exposed in speeches and statements the truth about the Soviet role in the Arab region and the African Continent and opened the eyes of the world to the dimensions and implications of Soviet plans. Events in the horn of Africa, the two parts of Yemen, Afghanistan and Indochina have confirmed the soundness of the Egyptian viewpoint and the farsightedness of the Egyptian leadership.

It is therefore not surprising that the Soviet Union should take this hostile attitude, which really does not deserve much of our attention. But what we regret regarding the Soviet attitude is that--although we have exposed it to the whole world--some Arab regimes continue to be taken in by it and to revolve in its orbit. We should have learned better from our experience with it. These regimes in Libya, Iran, Syria and Yemen have allowed themselves to become its catspaws, carrying out its policy and reiterating its wishes at a time when they should have realized that it wishes no good to any of them and no solution to Arab questions, seeking only to further its own interests.

As for the second part of the listener's question relating to the usefulness of the Soviet attitude toward Arab issues, unfortunately such an attitude is rather more harmful to Arab questions than useful, because the rumors which are being spread by the Soviet propaganda media and disseminated by its trumpets poison the Arab atmosphere and prompt some Arab regimes to take, wittingly or unwittingly, mistaken stands which can only lead to splitting Arab ranks [words indistinct] and striking at Arab solidarity, a minimum level of which Egypt did its utmost to achieve during the October War so that the world might realize that we are a nation capable of uniting, agreeing on one view and excelling in the handling of what we possess.

What has Soviet policy done? It has debilitated this (?achievement) and fostered differences and schism. We would like to ask our Arab brothers: Was it not the Soviet Union itself which was anxious to maintain the state of military weakness before the October War and which tried to continue the state of no-war, no-peace? Did it not withhold arms from Egypt while it was engaged in the October War in defense of Arab honor and destiny? We would ask them further: If the Soviet Union was really serious and anxious about Palestinian-Arab rights, what has it done toward them? Why his it not come out with a single initiative in its capacity as a great power, as the United States has done?

The error into which some Arab regimes have fallen and in which they persist is that, being unable to see events well ahead and in comprehensive and related manner, they react suddenly and emotionally and make mistaken decisions which do not serve the interests of Arab questions directly or indirectly.

Furthermore, what is the Arab brothers' views on the Soviet Union's current attitude of apparent sympathy with the attitudes of Washington and Israel concerning, most importantly, for example, the Soviet Union's resumption of organizing mass emigration to Israel, the current contacts between Moscow and Tel Aviv to reestablish relations between them to what they were before 1967 and the noncompliance of the Soviet Union with Syria's demands for sophisticated Soviet weapons. These and many other instances confirm that the Soviet Union first and last pursues its own interests.

On Need For Arab Solidarity

LD201712 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] There is no longer any doubt that Arab Egypt, which has chosen the course it believes will serve the interests of the Arab nation, will continue along this course until it accomplishes its objectives.

Egypt knows that the road to peace it has taken after preparing by all possible means to insure the attainment of its objectives will be fraught with difficulties and hardships and that there are many groups that will place obstacles on that road.

It is no secret that the parties to the Arab Rejectionist Front agree to a certain extent in this respect with some of the extremists in Israel. This is because the Arab rejectionists do not want or welcome peace and indeed are ready to fight it by all means and prevent it by all methods. The Israeli extremists also do not want peace or desire it but run after illusions which no one can approve or accept as useful.

The rejectionists have reasons for fighting the peace operation so ferociously, since for them this is a battle of life and death. They see in the establishment of peace a threat to their seats of power and an end to their authority which they imposed on the Arab people by armed force, plots and treachery, and deception and misleading slogans.

Egypt is well aware that the road it has chosen to solve the problem is the only road leading to safety. Egypt is also aware that masses of the Arab people bless the course adopted by the Arab Republic of Egypt as does the entire world, which blessed Egypt's steps and supported them from its historic initiative in November 1977, through the Camp David accords, and finally to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which the whole world considers as the start of the overall solution to the Middle East problem and the springboard to political action in the region in the coming stage.

Therefore, Egypt will not try to reply to the campaign of violence and abuse spread by the Arab rejectionist regimes. It will also ignore the irresponsible statements uttered by some responsible officials and will not acknowledge the actions of those inside Israel who do not want peace and who seek to complicate the course of peace.

Egypt declares that it is prepared to pardon and forgive and that it works for the good of the Arab nation.

We frankly and openly declare to our Arab brothers: Come to us and let us discuss things rationally and unemotionally and let us avoid emotionalism and excitement. Let us view things more realistically. Shouting and abuse will solve nothing. Our problems can only be solved through solidarity and sincere constructive work which aims at the realization of Arab strategy which we all agree upon.

MINISTER REJECTS ISRAEL'S CALL TO NEGOTIATIONS

JN191058 Amman JNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 19 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 19 May--Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has stated that the call Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has extended to Jordan to hold peace negotiations with Israel is merely an open maneuver aimed at covering the irregularities of the separate peace agreement. Abu 'Awdah said that the unsound basis of this agreement is clearly manifest in the proposal of the committee to negotiate administrative self-rule with Egypt. He said that the committee introduced nothing new. It is trying to drum into As-Sadat's head that Israel will keep the Palestinian territory and continue its occupation forever.

In his statement to the newspaper AR-RA'Y today, Abu 'Awdah said that Begin extended a call to Jordan yesterday to hold peace negotiations with Israel. Begin said that Israel will not withdraw from the occupied West Bank and Gaza and that withdrawal from Sinai, as part of the agreement with Egypt, must not be considered as a precedent. Israel will not leave what Begin calls Judaea and Samaria--the West Bank. He further said that Lebanon had rejected his call for peace negotiations.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON BEGIN'S OFFER TO JORDAN

JN191422 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 19 May 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: Begin and the Peace Logic]

[Text] Menahem Begin has again offered something he calls "peace" to Jordan. This offer is not a serious issue and is not worth a moment's notice. Begin knows better than anyone else that his offer cannot be sold except in Egypt and will not be bought except by As-Sadat's regime.

There is an issue that Begin insists on ignoring and wants other non-Egyptian Arabs to ignore. This issue is greater than Begin's maneuver and is more important than his "peace" with Egypt or any other peace proposed by him. The issue between us, as Arabs, and Begin is not the issue of peace, but the issue of more than 1 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation and wanting this occupation to end. It is also the issue of more than 2 million Palestinian refugees who were uprooted by the Zionist movement over the past 3 decades and who want to return to their occupied homeland and regain their usurped rights.

The wall that separates the Arab logic and the Israeli logic concerning peace is stronger than the Israeli land, sea and air missiles. This wall is firmer than the Zionist efforts at destruction, intended to penetrate the Arab homeland and impose the Israeli peace on the dead body of the Palestinian cause and people. We are aware that Begin's maneuver is aimed at cracking the Arab stand and splitting Arab solidarity, in order to jump over the Palestinian cause and declare peace between Israel and the neighboring Arab states.

We know that Begin does not want to recognize what we know; therefore, he is searching in the ruins of the separate treaty with Egypt for other agents ready to sell the national cause for 30 pieces of silver or a fistful of dollars.

We have a great issue with Israel that goes by the name of the Palestinian problem. When Israel returns the Arabs' rights and territories, the Arabs will have nothing on which to differ, be it with Israel or with anyone else.

UN FACTFINDING MISSION ARRIVES IN JORDAN 20 MAY

JN202031 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 20 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] The three-nation UN Security Council committee set up to examine the question of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories arrived in Amman this evening from Geneva. The committee, made up of representatives from Bolivia, Portugal and Zambia, will spend 4 days in Jordan. Its Middle East tour will include visits to Damascus, Beirut and Cairo.

The committee is led by Leonardo Mathias, Portugal's deputy permanent UN representative.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON MISSION OF UN FACTFINDING BODY

JN200847 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 20 May 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper AD-DUSTUR comments in its editorial today on the mission of the tripartite fact-finding committee set up by the UN Security Council to investigate Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories.

The paper says: Israel has decided to prevent the committee from going to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This will not hamper the mission of the international envoys and will not stand in the way of their submitting their report to the UN Security Council on the date set. In any case, this Israeli defiance of the committee is a defiance of the international community and the United Nations. It is also new evidence of Israel's determination to proceed with its settlement policy despite the international community's will.

The paper adds: These facts are sufficient to place the United Nations before its responsibilities and to implement its many well-known resolutions on the Israeli settlement policies. These facts are also sufficient to urge the United States to harmonize its position with that of the international community's measures against Israel's settlement policies.

The United States has repeatedly denounced the Israeli settlement policies. However, denunciation alone is no longer sufficient. The United States should back words with actions. The Arabs are not the only ones waiting for this to occur. There is an increasing number of high-ranking U.S. officials, such as former U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts, who share the Arab viewpoints.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Washington will face a new test when the committee submits its report to the UN Security Council before July. The UN Security Council will also face the same test because it will be called upon to impose sanctions against Israel for its settlement policies, not just denounce these policies. It will then become clear as to whether the United States intends to back words with actions, not just denounce these policies and, at the same time, protect them with its veto and continued assistance to Israel.

SARKIS MEETS AL-JUMAYYIL, DISCUSSES UPPER AL-MATN

NC191218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Text] The tense security situation resulting from the incidents which took place during the past 2 days in Upper al-Matn area has been contained since the army entered the area, took control of the situation and removed the armed elements that caused the clashes.

This situation and the followup of the political developments resulting from the government's resignation, as well as the developments in the south, were of concern in Lebanese circles today.

Within the framework of improving the security situation, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil at 1100 today. After the 30-minute meeting, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: What is happening today is not in the interest of anyone except saboteurs and criminals. All must seek to put out the fire, not only in Upper al-Matn, but in all of Lebanon.

Replying to a question, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said that the meeting was devoted to discussing the security situation in Al-Matn area. We hope that the measures taken will be implemented sincerely and faithfully as agreed.

AL-JUMAYYIL CALLS FOR SALVATION GOVERNMENT

NC191440 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has said that the country today needs a government of salvation and responsible national action to avoid known and unknown dangers facing Lebanon and the Lebanese.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil was speaking to correspondents after his meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis at noon today.

Answering a question, he said that the situation in general is unsatisfactory: I repeat here what I have often said, that what is taking place in the Lebanese arena is not in the interest of anyone but criminals and saboteurs. If we do not seek to extinguish the fire, not only in the Al-Matn area but throughout Lebanon, we will not end this disturbed situation.

Asked whether the discussion with the president of the republic dealt with the formation of a new Cabinet, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: As you know, formal consultations in this regard have not yet been started. The important thing is for the country to have a government that can govern and be a salvation government that will rescue the country from the ordeal it has been in for the past 4 years. No other people in the world have suffered such an ordeal.

Al-Jumayyil on Cabinet Issue

NC181355 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 18 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] At 1200 today Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the Phalangist Party deputies in which the developments in the general political situation were discussed. The cabinet resignation was the most prominent of the developments discussed.

In this context the Phalangist Party leader spoke about the issue of the government. He said: What is urgently needed today is a cabinet with full governing powers, not a caretaker cabinet manipulated by other forces, which are the real governing body. The cabinet for which we seek a replacement today was a caretaker cabinet, and remained so from its formation until today.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: After this experiment--the experiment of the caretaker cabinet--which lasted 3 years, we must now try to form a cabinet that can govern.

If the new cabinet will be a cabinet in name and not in deed, unable to shoulder the national and fateful responsibilities, and is manipulated by the Palestinians or some Arab states, we see no need for the formation of a cabinet. Either there will be a Lebanese government in Lebanon and for Lebanon, or there will be--and we say it with all frankness--an Arab-Palestinian government in Lebanon and for Lebanon.

If we cannot find solutions consistent with the nature and concept of government in Lebanon, as a homeland with free and independent entity and as a people whose interests should be given priority, there will be no sense in having a government, and let the present government stay in office or have a similar government.

AL-HUSS REFUSES REQUEST TO WITHDRAW RESIGNATION

JN181705 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 18 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 18 May--It was reported here today that several Lebanese politicians have requested Dr Salim al-Huss to withdraw his resignation and to refuse any alternative for forming a new government.

INA has learned that Dr al-Huss has turned down this request and called for calming the situation and avoiding confrontation and bringing the situation to a head. He said: We have submitted our resignation in order to resolve matters, not in order to create a crisis. Everyone should work to consolidate law and order and calm in the country.

19 MAY SITUATION IN UPPER AL-MATN, ELSEWHERE REPORTED

NC190700 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Text] Villages in Upper Al-Matn, which were the scene of attacks and occupation by armed elements of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Palestine Liberation Army and others, were liberated yesterday. Forces of the Lebanese Army entered villages, which had no arms or armed men before the joint leftist attacks. An Arab Deterrent Force took up positions at places where leftist armed men had been posted. The town of Al-Juwar has been cleared of all armed elements. The Lebanese Army is now deployed in [word indistinct] 'Ayn at-Tuffaham and Zighrin villages.

Explosions were heard in the commercial area of the capital after 2200 yesterday. This was followed by intermittent shooting. Explosions were also heard in the southern suburb. The exchange of gunfire was then renewed along the contact line in Ash-Shiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah.

A state of caution continues to prevail in the south following the successive Israeli raids and artillery shelling of some positions. Israeli warplanes and gunboats continued to be sighted in the skies of the area and its waters. Correspondents in the south report that UNIFIL mechanized units deployed patrols on the contact lines between Bayt Yahun-Bra-Shit and Tibnin Shaqra. The Lebanese Army contingent has reinforced some of the positions it took over from the Nigerian forces near Ash-Shihabiyah and along the Ash-Shihabiyah-Juwayya line. Elements of the army have set up checkpoints to check the identity of those arriving in and leaving the area.

21 May Security Situation

NC210902 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 21 May 79 NC

[Text] It appears that the security situation in Al-'Aqurah is visibly improving and that an atmosphere of complete calm is prevailing in the area now, thanks to the efforts of the Lebanese forces commander, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and the chief of the Phalangists in the Jubayl region, who spent the night in Al-'Aqurah-Al-Laqluq area. Orders had been issued for a cease-fire while a Lebanese Army force went to Al-'Aqurah this morning following a meeting with the army command in the area in order to stabilize calm and restore normal life to the area.

In the Upper Al-Matn area, agreement has been reached for both the further deployment of the army in their areas and the withdrawal of the Syrian nationalists and their alien collaborators today at the latest.

Slight sniper fire is taking place now in the traditional axes of the markets and the southern suburb of Beirut, following intensive sniper fire throughout last night, particularly in the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Galerie Sim'an, as well as the port road, the Martyrs and Ad-Dabbas Squares and the As-Sayfi area.

VOL: PALESTINIANS BUILDING MISSILE SITES IN SOUTH

NC191325 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Text] According to reports from the south, Palestinian organizations are building anti-aircraft missile sites in the areas of Tyre and An-Nabatiyah, particularly in a place called Bi'r al-Mathanah, on the outskirts of 'Aramta.

Caution continues to prevail in the whole area in anticipation of Israeli operations on artillery shelling, particularly after the attack on 'Adlun and As-Saksakiyah yesterday morning by Israeli planes and vessels.

HADDAD, ISRAELI FORCES SURROUND VILLAGES IN SOUTH

NC191554 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 19 May 79 NC

[Text] Correspondents in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon have reported that the forces of Maj Sa'd Haddad have entered the village of Kafr Shuba, while the Israeli Army surrounded the village of Shab'a. It is known that the two villages are under the control of the Norweigan contingent of UNIFIL.

The correspondents said that tension was high in this sector. They said that the Israeli forces had surrounded Shab'a village, about 5 kilometers from the border, and had threatened to shell the village if the villagers allowed Palestinian fedayeen to pass through it.

The correspondents also said that exchanges of artillery fire took place last night between Marj 'Uyun and Arnun in the An-Nabatiyah area.

ALGERIA

PDRY'S ISMA'IL ARRIVES IN ALGIERS FOR 7-DAY VISIT

LD201954 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Summary] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a 6-day visit at the invitation of President Bendjedid, who welcomed his guest at the airport.

In a statement at the airport the PDRY leader said: [begin recording] I am pleased to be in Algiers and am proud of the Algerian revolution. I hope that relations between our two peoples will be further consolidated. I will be discussing many issues with President Bendjedid. The basic issues will deal with the destiny of our Arab nation and Arabs' struggle, the Arab liberation struggle. [Words indistinct] the step which has been made by Anwar as-Sadat at Camp David. [words indistinct.]" [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON CUBAN COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD201926 Algiers APS in English 1038 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 20/05/79 (APS)--A joint communique was published Saturday afternoon, at the end of the visit to Algeria of Mr Rene Hernandez Cartaya, first vice-minister of communications of Cuba.

"At the head of an experts delegation, Mr Rene Hernandez Cartaya, first vice-minister of communications of the Republic of Cuba, paid a work visit to Algeria from 14th to 20th of May 1979," the communique stated. "During its stay, the Cuban delegation had several work sessions with the responsibles for the general direction of telecommunications and the Algerian direction of television and radio," the communique added.

"The first work session, presided over by Mr Abdelkader Tabache, Posts and Telecommunications Ministry secretary general, centred on the impleting of all bilateral cooperation possibilities in telecommunications field within the sixth summit conference of non-aligned countries due to be held August-September 1979 in Havana," the communique went on.

"The Cuban delegation was impressed by the infrastructure of telecommunications and the broadcasting means in matter of radio and television Algeria is provided with," the joint communique mentioned.

At the end of its visit, the Cuban delegation was received by Mr Mohamed Zerguini, minister of posts and telecommunications, in presence of the Algerian and Cuban ambassadors, respectively to Havana and Algiers.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT CEREMONY FOR REGIONAL COMMANDER

LD210042 Algiers APS in English 1011 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 20/05/79 (APS)--Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN Party secretary general, installed, Saturday afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Bouhajaa, FLN Central Committee member, at the head of Algiers military sector in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamed Allal, FLN Central Committee member, who is appointed as the one responsible for the National Army Political Commissariat.

The installation ceremony took place in the presence of Colonel Abdallah Belhouchet, FLN Politburo member and National Army general inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel Kasdi Merbah, Politburo member and Defence Ministry secretary general; and other Defence Ministry senior officers.

After having installed officially Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Bouhajja as the commandant of Algiers military sector, President Chadli delivered a speech in which, first, he congratulated Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamed Allal and all the cadres for the efforts they furnished since the creation of this territorial command.

"The fact that this ceremony coincides with the celebration of the student's national day gives the event a particular signification," the president said.

"It reminds us the role played by the Algerian youth, particularly by the students, during the liberation war. It also reminds us the martyrs who sacrificed themselves for the recovery of freedom and independence," Mr Chadli Bendjedid added.

Recalling the national army's role, the head of state expressed his satisfaction with respect to the level reached by this army thanks to joint efforts, particularly concerning the mastering of modern technology. The president also recalled that the army is an integral part of the revolution social forces which work for the edification of a socialist society.

Concerning the situation prevailing in the region, the president reaffirmed Algeria's attachment to its principles and its support to peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

[Algiers APS in French at 1100 GMT on 20 May in a longer version of this report adds here: "'Algeria,' President Bendjedid said in addition, 'has neither pretensions nor ambitions. Its only desire is to see a just peace prevail and it is ready to contribute to everything that is likely to bring about this peace in the interest of the peoples of the region, including the Saharan people, all within the framework of respect for the UN and OAU resolutions. Algeria nourishes no feeling of hostility toward fraternal and friendly peoples. It knows its friends perfectly well and it knows those who support its enemies and the enemies of the peoples' freedom,' he stressed. The president of the republic then recalled that Algeria had dispatched two high-ranking emissaries to Mauritania in order to contribute to the attainment of peace.'"]

In conclusion, President Chadli Bendjedid stressed the real signification of the people's national army, issued from the people, country's shield and worthy inheritress of the national liberation army.

Last of all, the President wished for success the new commandant.

NEW YORK TIMES STORY ON OIL INCREASE DENIED

LD181710 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] There is a clarification with regard to a New York TIMES article entitled "Algeria Ready To Ask for a 20 Percent Oil Price Increase" signed by Mr (McGowan): In this article the writer, following an interview given to him by the Algerian minister of energy and the petrochemical industry, implies that the minister would be asking for a 20-percent increase in the price of oil at the next OPEC ministerial conference.

The report carried by the New York TIMES is a gross distortion of the statements made to it. What was in fact said to it was that Algeria had asked for a 20-percent increase in the price of oil at the last session of OPEC in Geneva in March 1979. This increase is therefore justified by the measures already carried out in the international market during the first 3 months of 1979. This position already stated by Algeria in March has also been confirmed by the (?practices) observed to date.

As far as the rest of 1979 is concerned, with regard to the prices to be charged for the period, the OPEC Economic Commission is currently meeting in Vienna and undertaking an all-round examination of the situation in the oil market with a view to proposing to member countries readjustments in prices which it considers necessary. Consequently, Algeria could not announce a decision which has not yet been taken and the details of which are still being worked out.

MOROCCO

SAUDI KING KHALID ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

LD191732 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Meknes, 19 May--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Meknes at 1730 today on a state visit to Morocco at the invitation of King Hassan II.

He was welcomed by King Hassan II and members of the Moroccan Government, headed by Prime Minister Maata Bousbid, members of the diplomatic corps in Rabat and senior civilian and military personalities. After a short rest at Meknes airport, the royal entourage proceeded to Fes, which is 60 kilometers away, where the king will receive an official welcome.

Meeting With King Hassan

LD201624 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Fes, 20 May--Following the meeting between King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and King Hassan, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal made a statement in which he said that the two sides reviewed all matters pertaining to relations between the two countries and the conditions in the region.

Speaking to members of the Saudi press delegation accompanying King Khalid, Prince Sa'ud said that the views of the two monarchs were identical because they share the same objective of serving Arab and Islamic interests in all their actions. He added that meetings will be held during the visit between the various ministers, particularly the foreign ministers of both countries, to coordinate policies on international issues. Earlier this morning, Prince Sa'ud said in a statement to Saudi pressmen that the purpose of King Khalid's visit was not to mediate in solving the Saharan problem. He added that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom had exerted efforts to solve this problem and that it would continue to do so sincerely.

BEGIN INVITES KING HUSAYN TO PEACE TALKS

TA181306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 May 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has publicly invited King Husayn of Jordan to peace talks. Interviewed on the army radio station, he said the meeting could take place in Jerusalem or a neutral place, such as Switzerland. Alternatively he would be prepared to go to Amman. However,he warned that Israel would not withdraw from the West Bank, as she was withdrawing from Sinai. The treaty with Egypt was not a precedent for a treaty with Jordan, he said. Begin added that the Lebanese Government had refused his recent offer of peace talks because it was controlled by Syria.

BEGIN DISCUSSES PEACE DELIBERATIONS IN JERUSALEM DAY INTERVIEW

TA191230 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1005 GMT 19 May 79 TA

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin interview with Tzvi Shapira, commander of IDF Radio; Yosef Eshkol, editor of IDF weekly BAMAHANEL; and IDF Cadet Zehava Yosef, Lt Menashe Samira and Second Lt Alon Abir, on the occasion of Jerusalem Day, marking the liberation and reunification of Jerusalem--recorded, presumably in the IDF studio on Friday, 18 May]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, this interview with you is being conducted on the occasion of Jerusalem Day, and at the beginning of the interview we will ask several questions pertaining to this issue. Jerusalem, for the people of Israel here and in the diaspora, is Israel's eternal capital. However, many peoples have not yet accepted this. We even hear voices in the Muslim world calling for the liberation of Jerusalem. What is Jerusalem's place in the peace process we are now experiencing?

[Answer] Jerusalem is Israel's eternal capital in the twofold meaning of being the capital of the country and the nation. Since our King David moved his capital from Hebron to Jerusalem over 3,000 years ago, Jerusalem has been the city of dreams of the Jewish people, the city of our people's aspirations, the capital held dear to our hearts. Our forefathers in the land of Babalon declared allegiance to Jerusalem. Their sons, dozens of generations later, when they are sent to concentration camps in the Soviet Union, repeat the oath: If I forget you, O Jerusalem, let my right hand wither! Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I do not remember you, if I do not set Jerusalem above my highest joy!

This is Jerusalem, one city that cannot be divided again. Other people can say whatever they want or think. We want all people to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital, just as we recognize Washington as the U.S. capital, Paris as the French capital, Rome as Italy's capital, London as Britain's capital and Managua as Nicaragura's capital. However, in the final analysis, this is their business. Assuming they do not recognize it, then they should perhaps feel a certain degree of shame. Jerusalem is older than London, Paris and Rome, but not older than Athens.

Regarding Washington, the difference between the period of our existence is 200 multiplied by 15: Washington has been the U.S. capital for 200 years, while Jerusalem has been Israel's capital for over 3,000 years. Well, then, if peoples do not recognize this historic, moral and cultural fact, they should feel a certain degeree of shame. We shall tell them on every occasion: Say what you may, Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, one city that cannot ever be redivided.

[Question] Do you view Jerusalem as a subject with which we will deal in the deliberations that will soon take place?

[Answer] Whoever raises the Jerusalem problem will receive the answer that I have just given. We cannot prevent anyone from raising the Jerusalem issue, but he should know in advance that the sole response he will receive will be: Jerusalem is our eternal capital for all generations to come and is not amenable to any division. Just as it became a unified city on Jerusalem Day 12 years ago, so it will remain for long generations to come.

We should, however, always add that there will be free access for members of all faiths to the places sacred to them. Why is this so important? Because the world tends to forget: When Jerusalem was divided and the Arab Legion conquered the city between the walls and the eastern part of Jerusalem we, the Jews, could not come to the western wall to pour our hearts out in prayer before our God. This international disgrace lasted for 19 years. Now, after the liberation of Jerusalem, no Christian can complain that he cannot go to the places holy for Christians, nor can any Muslim complain that the Jews do not allow him access to the mosques on the Temple Mount. On the contrary, we guarantee the access of all members of all faiths to their sacred places. The only change is that Jews can approach the western wall and hold prayers. This change is most vital, and we declare, in one sentence: Jerusalem, Israel's eternal capital, is one and indivisible, and there is free, never ending access to all members of all faiths to the places holy for them.

[Question] What is the Israeli Government doing in order to strengthen Jerusalem? Many claims can be heard about inaction and delays concerning the development of the city. What is the government actually doing about this?

[Answer] I do not think these accusations have any foundation. Come out with me to Jerusalem and see how it is developing. Jerusalem has become the first city of Israel. For the first time it has precedence over Tel Aviv. The populating is growing everyday. The building momentum is enormous. In order to build houses for young couples and for those who are plagued with housing problems, the construction and housing minister brought a proposal to the Cabinet--a proposal that was accepted by the government--to freeze the construction of public buildings in order to release the manpower necessary for this important and noble social objective. The only exception to this rule is Jerusalem--building in Jerusalem will continue. We are doing everything possible for Jerusalem.

I will also give a personal example. It is a fact that ever since I took office I have lived in Jerusalem. For 32 years I was elsewhere--2 years in the underground and 30 years above ground, in the center of Tel Aviv. When I reached this office of the prime minister I began living in Jerusalem. I have no office in Tel Aviv. I do not travel to Tel Aviv every Wednesday and return to Jerusalem on Sunday. This is my place here in Jerusalem. I live in Jerusalem. I was, by the way, also given a nice apartment in Jerusalem--this is true. This was the residence of an Israeli prime minister, also a former foreign minister. However, I no longer go to Tel Aviv. I practically live in Jerusalem, day in, day out. This carries some symbolism. The same holds true for all our ministries. There is only one ministry which is still in Tel Aviv, but this is for reasons of national security, out of consideration for decisions by the army. Nevertheless, I would like to say that if God allows me to live longer--and I will still be prime minister for a while--I will surely try to influence the security establishment so that the Defense Ministry, too, is transferred to Jerusalem.

[Question] With your permission, Mr Prime Minister, let us move on to the present and the future. We will soon open deliberations with Egypt and the United States on autonomy. Different views can be heard within the government regarding Israel's position in these negotiations. These views are expressed in the mass media. Does the fact that the views are published weaken our position in the negotiations?

[Answer] I ask you only to be a little patient and you will find that there will be no different views or positions. Since I am using the mass media I should say that the reports emanating from it do not always reflect reality, and here I am using an understatement. I think we will have a united position. It is not that differences of opinion are impossible or improbable. It is, after all, through a democratic process that decisions are made in a parliamentary government. However, on basic issues we all share the same view. For your information, the same view prevails in the 11-minister committee elected by the government to formulate our proposals for the negotiations on the autonomy arrangements. A misunderstanding is inherent in your question. These are not negotiations on autonomy. We bound ourselves to administrative autonomy. But we should now bring proposals and conduct negotiations on the arrangements for autonomy. A discussion is a discussion--each expresses his opinion, but, as far as I know, we are all united behind basic things.

[Question] Could you perhaps make it clear which issues were discussed and agreed upon in the Camp David agreements and which issues were left open for negotiations?

[Answer] The Camp David decisions totally bind us, and we shall carry out every word of the agreement which we signed. We are not trying to change the Camp David agreement as was the case twice [when the Egyptians tried] to leave out a key word--autonomy for the inhabitants. The word inhabitants was taken out of the agreement twice, and we introduced it again since it was thus that we signed the Camp David agreement. We shall implement the letter and spirit of the agreement.

However, negotiations should be conducted on the details. There are many details. For example: I have no doubt that we should be responsible for security in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. How to do this? This is what the negotiations will deal with.

[Question] The very fact that we will be responsible for security--was this determined in the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] I think so, certainly. Internal and external security was discussed. The agreements mention that the IDF will, indeed, carry out a certain withdrawal of its forces. But the remaining forces will be deployed in special security sites, specified security locations [last three words in English]. All of this should be implemented, of course. In additions, it is mentioned that Israel's security will be guaranteed beyond the 5-year transitional period. So, it is clear that we, as well as the Egyptians and the Americans, at Camp David signed an agreement that should guarantee Israel's security. How should this be done? This is what we will hold negotiations on.

[Question] Does this not mean that the IDF will be restricted to certain areas where it will sit and from which it will be unable to move?

[Answer] Do you want to conduct the negotiations with me?

[Question] God forbid!

[Answer] Then let us wait until we begin the negotiations with the Egyptians. I want to state, though, that for the first time we have a U.S. and an Egyptian agreement to the IDF's presence in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. This is one of the greatest achievements of the Camp David agreements, a result of the negotiations we held there for 13 days and nights.

[Question] Still, do you not see that there are substantive disagreements between Israel's basic positions and Egypt's positions as publicized in Cairo which may make negotiations difficult?

[Answer] Why present a pessimistic question at the beginning. One should wait for the negotiations. There are certainly differences of opinion. Is that a surprise? I read, for instance, the Egyptian conclusions. They talk of a Palestinian state while we say: A Palestinian state shall never be set up in Judaea and Samaria, not under any circumstances nor any condition. We shall not allow it to be established. In the Camp David agreement we bound ourselves to autonomy, not to sovereignty. We agreed that the Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be able to conduct their daily life through an administrative council that they would choose democratically and by secret ballot, but we did not agree to a Palestinian state. Autonomy is not a state, on the contrary. We shall insist on this. They say a Palestinian state should be set up. President as-Sadat, with all due respect--and you know the excellent relations currently prevailing between him and myself--said in Ismailia that Egypt's position is that a Palestinian state should be erected in the West Bank--this is how he expressed himself in English--and in the Gaza Strip. He himself read what Israel's position is. Israel's position is that the Arab residents in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip should enjoy self-administration, or autonomy in Greek, self-rule [last word in English] in English. He himself said that this is Egypt's position. The other is Israel's position. But in the meantime we achieved a basic agreement at Camp David, and it is on the basis of this agreement that negotiations will be conducted.

[Question] The Egyptian and Israeli positions are very clear. The question is: What about the Americans? Do you have any sort of information or indications as to what the U.S. position could be on the negotiations?

[Answer] No. For the moment, we have no information. I do not even assume that the Americans have any concrete position at all. I met with Mr Robert Strauss, who will represent the President of the United States and its government in the negotiations, and we spoke about various matters, but not about the U.S. position concerning the autonomy arrangements. I am due to meet with the secretary of state in London on Thursday. And I presume that one of the issues to be discussed will be the autonomy negotiations. He will undoubtedly ask me about our position. I will reply: We have nothing to hide. We have not, nor will we, mislead anyone that our positions are permanent and known [sentence as heard]. I will give another example: The U.S. President sent me a letter, at Camp David, about the U.S. position regarding Jerusalem. I replied to him in a letter as follows: Jerusalem is our eternal capital, a city which cannot again be divided. In English: It is an indivisable city. The Americans have not yet recognized this. So they can check, scrutinize their own actions. Our position is completely clear. But I assume that in the meeting with the secretary of state, we will also discuss this issue, and maybe I will get some details from him.

[Question] But how do you see the Americans' role--as observers in the debate, as active mediators, as senior...

[Answer] There is one serious change. The U.S. representative will not conduct the sessions of the joint Egyptian-Israeli committee on autonomy. We agreed with President as-Sadat, and President Carter then willingly agreed that the chairmanship will rotate. When we hold the debate in Beersheba, the chairman will be the Egyptian representative. I presume this will be Dr Khalil, the Egyptian prime minister. They will take turns at the meetings.

[Question] But do you not see any substantive difference between their place in the talks up to now and their place in the talks from now on? Will they [words indistinct]

[Answer] No. I do not think there is a substantive difference. The only difference, which I talked about, is in the fact that they will not be conducting the sessions. At Camp David, in fact, the Americans conducted the joint sessions. For example, President Carter sat with Professor Baraq and Dr al-Bazz. The former represented Israel and the latter, Egypt. Who conducted the meetings? President Carter. Now, this will not be so. As I said earlier, Dr Burg and Dr Khalil will alternate in conducting the joint committee sessions. So that is a change. As for the U.S. role, that depends on them. There is very serious discussion now, in the United States itself, so I have heard, about not submitting any program. I do not know if this is how they will behave. They are free to submit a program. We will read it and deal with it accordingly. What is clear is that the two sides should conduct the negotiations, with the Americans participating in the joint talks as well, as is accepted. No surprise is possible here.

[Question] Will the autonomy be applied to the Palestinians, the inhabitants of the territories?

[Answer] How did you put it? I did not hear...

[Question] Will the autonomy be applied to the inhabitants, the Palestinians, will they have the right...

[Answer] How did you put it? Who do you mean?

[Question] The inhabitants, to whom the autonomy will apply...

[Answer] I heard that, but what did you call them?

[Question] Palestinians.

[Answer] Is that a Hebrew word?

[Question] No, that is what they call themselves.

[Answer] Oh, then say so.

[Question] Will they have a representation or presence at the talks?

[Answer] The Arabs of Eretz Yisrael ought to participate in the negotiations. We will be happy to include them.

The ones with whom we will not sit are the representatives of the murderers' organization called, in English, the PLO. This acronym stands for Palestine Liberation Organization. Someone without any sense in his head translated those words into Hebrew and called them ASHAF. In Hebrew those capital letters mean Organization for the Liberation of Palestine. It is a scandal, a shame, a disgrace that a Jew or an Israeli should call that murderers' organization--which is the most abominable that has ever been established since the days of the Nazis--by letters which mean an organization for liberation. What sort of a liberation organization is that? What is it going to liberate and from whom?

Therefore, I proposed calling it ARAF. First, that is a short form of the name 'Arafat and, secondly, those letters stand for Organization of Palestinian Murderers [Irgun Rotzhim Palestinayim]--which is the truth. Is somebody who murders a 4-year old girl a fighter? He is one of the most abominable murderers; he is an animal of prey. Woe to the ears that hear that we, by the very fact of the name--the terminology has a psychological value--that we gave them the title of a liberation organization. So, with members of ARAF, with representatives of the murderers' organization, we will not sit, we will not talk. If anyone tries to join in, we will get rid of him on the spot. If he comes, then we will ask him to leave the table. If he sits, then we will leave the table. We will not speak with members of ARAF, but willingly with the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, with people who are not members of the murderers' organization. On the contrary, we are interested in this. How do they say it in Arabic--(faddal)? Yes, one can say it like this: Let them come. Well, I haven't yet learned Arabic, so my accent is not good. But I want to say, on the contrary, please, let the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el come and speak with us.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, there is a serious deterioration in the relations between Jews and Arabs in Judaea and Samaria. What is the answer of the Israeli Government to the hostile activity of Arabs in Judaea and Samaria, and what is your opinion about the self-defense activities of Jews?

[Answer] I do not think we should talk in terms of deterioration. It is true, there is sometimes rioting. We overcome it and we will overcome it. Basically, there is calm at present in Judaea and Samaria. I do not know why we should look at them through a magnifying glass. Well, sometimes there are problems. We will overcome them. A Jew is, of course, entitled to self-defense against any attack, but I want to add that our dear settlers in Judaea and Samaria ought to be very careful in using weapons. The use of arms is only for self-defense in the clearest possible meaning: If you are attacked and your life, or that of your friend, is in danger, then you can and must use your weapon. But not in other cases. In other cases only in accordance with the decision of the military commander. Without an order by a military commander neither a soldier nor a civilian can use weapons. This must be observed very scrupulously indeed. We do not want bloodshed in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. It is quite well known that we want to live with the Arabs, with our neighbors, in peace, in calm. We do not want any of them to be harmed. We will not stand for their harming our soldiers or our children. For this there is the IDF in Judaea and Samaria, and it will remain in Judaea and Samaria and in Gaza. It is accepted that civilians have the right to self-defense. But very great care should be taken in the use of loaded weapons. Very great caution should be taken.

[Question] Has the government already decided on its position, on how it will react if this sort of thing continues?

[Answer] The government never stops discussing this. There is also a special institution in the government which deals with these matters.

[Question] On the other hand, in Hebron, in the Hadassah building, for quite a long time now several women, who belong to Gush Emunim, have been sitting. They pay no attention to the orders of the military government. How do you regard this phenomenon?

[Answer] I met with a delegation of those women, and I told them: My dears, go home. In Israel we do not take over buildings, not in Hebron and not in Tel Aviv and not in Haifa. It is not befitting. They are still sitting in the Hadassah building. Here is a problem for the government: whether or not to use force against this violence--this is a phenomenon of violence. To use force is a very small bit of wisdom. Napoleon said--none other than Napoleon Bonaparte--any fool can rule with the aid of military force. The government is not made up of fools. Napoleon's biography proves just how right he was. So, we are in no hurry to use force, even against an act which is certainly illegal. It would be very easy to give an order and of course they would be expelled. I asked that this not be done, and I am still trying to persuade the women to leave the place and go back to their homes. This is how I will continue to behave in the future. I hope they will leave the place, but I want to say that I think they should not have gone there. The whole nation of Israel should hear that one should not immediately turn to the use of force.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, let us return to the peace issue. What do you expect from your upcoming meeting with President as-Sadat, in Al-'Arish and Beersheba? To be more specific, is there any way to speed up the normalization processes?

[Answer] Well, we have agreements concerning the meeting in Al-'Arish. We made them in Cairo. President as-Sadat and I agreed that, when we meet in Al-'Arish on 27 May, we will announce the opening of the borders. It is true that someone in Egypt tried to undermine that agreement, but I phoned President As-Sadat after the announcement by an Egyptian Government member, which shocked me, and President as-Sadat told me: Don't pay any attention to that. The agreement between us exists and is valid, and we will carry it out. In other words, according to what was agreed upon between us, in Al-'Arish we should declare that the borders between the two countries are open and civilians can move. Whether this will be so, I will be cautious and say: We will see in Al-'Arish. This is what President as-Sadat promised me over the phone as well as in a personal talk in Cairo. The telephone call came a few days after our meeting in Cairo. I would like to say that if President as-Sadat and I really declare open borders between the two countries, the citizens of Israel should be careful and behave tactfully. For example, right now in Cairo there are no more than 2,000 hotel rooms for tourists. So if 30,000 Israelis run to Cairo they will make it difficult for the Egyptians and for themselves. They should not do this. There must be tact and a degree of patience. If the Egyptians ask us to wait for some more time until they can receive Israeli tourists, we will accept this. What is wrong with this?

The second agreement we have to implement is the opening of a direct corridor between Cairo and the Ben-Gurion airport. We are going to implement that agreement fully. That is how the situation will be. I will arrive in Al-'Arish on Sunday morning. President as-Sadat and I will fly to Beersheba by helicopter. There we will visit the mayor, a courtesy visit, and afterward the two of us will go to Beersheba's university.

At the municipality building the president of Egypt will be received by our own president, Mr Yitzhaq Navon, and he will make welcoming remarks in both Hebrew and Arabic--our president, as you know, speaks excellent Arabic, as I am told by all those who speak Arabic. I have not learned that language. It will certainly be a very moving moment, when both presidents meet. Afterward President as-Sadat and I will return to the Hatzerim airfield, where President as-Sadat's plane will be waiting. We will get on that plane and from the Hatzerim airfield we will fly to Cairo together. We will not land, but we will make a circle above Cairo and fly direct from Sinai to Lod. We will not land, we will make a circle over Lod and we will return to Hatzerim. There we will part. President as-Sadat will go on to Cairo and I will go home. That is, to Jerusalem, which is also my home. In this way we will inaugurate the direct air corridor--about a 45-minute flight between our two countries.

There will undoubtedly be other issues which will be discussed. We will have a long time, relatively speaking to talk. Yesterday I learned that President as-Sadat is going to come by ship to Al-'Arish. The ship will anchor at sea, and I will go out to it by boat. On the deck of the ship, the Israeli and Egyptian delegations will have lunch. The foreign minister, the defense minister and the minister of the interior will be in the Israeli delegation. I will have a personal talk with President as-Sadat on the deck of the ship. Further issues will undoubtedly be brought up. We will certainly be in favor of the normalization [nirmul] in relations. You call this normalization [normalizatziya] and I have Hebraicized that foreign word, and the sound is quite nice: normalization [nirmul] of relations. That word does not appear in the Bible.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, we have opened a process of making peace with Egypt. We all know that we have made a large number of concessions. Mr Prime Minister, will it be possible to make similar concessions with other neighbors, in return for the opening of the hoped-for peace process?

[Answer] There is no connection between the peace treaty between us and Egypt and a peace process with Jordan or with Syria or with Lebanon--no connection. Someone said that the agreement between us and Egypt can, or should serve as, in English, a model [last word in English] for a peace treaty with neighboring countries, but there has not been, nor will there be, such a model. We made a peace treaty with Egypt, that is true. I agree with your view. I will use another term. We have made sacrifices, because the word concession does not describe the situation. If you have signed a peace treaty, you have made a very great achievement, but I am saying that for the sake of that achievement we made sacrifices. But if you prefer to say consessions, fine, I am not opposed to the use of the word. I think that we followed a correct path. A revolution has taken place in our national life. We have a peace treaty with the greatest and strongest of the Arab countries. All our neighbors do not have even half of the Egyptian population. We have taken a path which, I think, has also been proved correct.

We made the treaty with Egypt. I do not call it a separate treaty. As-Sadat's Arab enemies give it that name. It is not true. I confirm that it is not a separate treaty. We definitely aspire to peace agreements with all our neighbors. We definitely aspire to a solution to the problem of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. After all, we proposed the autonomy idea.

I also proposed negotiations with Lebanon over signing a peace treaty, and we could sign it after talks of 1 or 2 days. But the Lebanese are held captive by the Syrians. So the prime minister of Lebanon, who is Muslim, rejected my proposal, and President Sarkis has remained silent. Almost half of Lebanon, all the Christians, who are roughly 45 percent of the population of Lebanon, welcomed my proposal. That is a very important step, it turns out. It should be taken seriously, and it was taken seriously. It is written: Cast your bread upon the waters. In policy, you have to cast the bread upon the waters and one day it will return. So I made that proposal, I invited, and I again invite King Husayn to meet with me. If he wants to come to Jerusalem, he will be received well. I am prepared to meet with him in Amman or Zurich or any other neutral place.

Let us speak about a peace treaty. But what connection is there between the agreement we made with Egypt and the other sectors? No connection. We also proved this in the Camp David agreement. The Camp David agreement, for example, states specifically--I have already pointed this out--that the IDF will remain in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. So what kind of a model is this for the Egyptian agreement, or the other way round? Every sector separately.

AS-SADAT FLIGHT TO BEN-GURION AIRPORT CANCELED

TA200943 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 May 79 p 2 TA

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat will not arrive at Ben-Gurion airport for the second time. According to the original plan, Begin and As-Sadat were to have flown together from Ben-Gurion to Cairo in order to inaugurate the air corridor between Egypt and Israel, but it was agreed in a telephone conversation between Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar and Husan Kamal, the director general of As-Sadat's office, that the joint flight will be from an airfield not far from Beersheba as Sunday, 27 May. This will be a heavily-scheduled day: the ceremony in Al-'Arish, the flight aboard an Israeli helicopter to Beersheba and the ceremony and the speeches in Beersheba. All of this will not leave time for a flight to Lod.

ISRAEL, EGYPT AGREE ON SINAI SUPERVISION WITHOUT UNITED NATIONS

TA200951 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 May 79 p 1 TA

[by Ya'aqov Erez, MA'ARIV military correspondent]

[Text] The Israeli-Egyptian arrangement achieved by the joint military committee prevents any delays in carrying out the peace agreement, even though the UN Secretariat has refrained from cooperating with the parties and its forces in the Sinai are not participating in the process of implementing the agreement by a directive from the secretariat.

According to the arrangements achieved by the joint committee between Brig Gen Dov Si'on and Brig Gen Sayf ad-Din Abu Shnaf (and which have been approved by the appropriate governmental elements on both sides), it has been agreed that the Sinai evacuation and the supervision arrangements will be carried out without the participation of UN forces or observers.

In view of the negative response and the knowledge that any change in the UN policy involves receiving Soviet agreement to it in the Security Council, it was decided to make alternative arrangements.

In accordance with the decisions which are being implemented in evacuating "Region 1" (whose demarcation has recently been completed and which includes Al-'Arish and the corridor leading to it), the evacuation of the area will be carried out according to agreements reached between Israeli and Egyptian liaison officers. The future stages of evacuation will similarly be carried out by these liaison officers.

Tomorrow the joint committee will discuss the supervision arrangements on the limitations as agreed upon in the peace treaty. The Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty limits the number of forces between Line "A" and Line "B". Two issues will be discussed tomorrow.

The first--the joint Israeli-Egyptian supervision teams which will tour the limited areas periodically and examine the number of men and their arrangements there; and the second--the proposal that parallel patrol teams will patrol along both sides of the border.

The committee will also discuss Israel's request to renew searches for MIA's.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN COMMITTEE TO MEET IN AL-'ARISH ON EVACUATION

TA201910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 May 79 TA

[Text] The Israeli-Egyptian military committee convenes in Al-'Arish tomorrow for the last meeting before the town is evacuated in order to solve the problems which are still pending. If no solution can be found to all the problems, they will be passed on to Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat, who are to meet in Al-'Arish in a week.

At the same time, an ITIM correspondent reports, the Egyptians are reinforcing their military and civilian teams daily. Today, an Egyptian Hercules aircraft landed at Al-'Arish, bringing approximately 60 military and administration personnel. Another group of civilian workers arrived from Egypt in a convoy of about 20 vehicles.

Shortage of Food Reported

TA191412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 19 May 79 TA

[Text] Dozens of merchants in Al-'Arish have asked to leave for Egypt today to buy goods and food. They have appealed to the Egyptian official in charge of food supplies who is currently visiting the town. One of the merchants said that there is a shortage of many food items in Al-'Arish, since the merchants took care to sell their stocks quickly, at prices customary in Israel.

Egyptian Hovercraft to Al-'Arish

TA200835 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 May 79 p 1 TA

[by the HA'ARETZ military correspondent]

[Text] Israel has allowed Egypt to bring two military hovercraft to Al-'Arish in order to transfer the guests who will arrive on President as-Sadat's yacht for a visit to the town.

As will be recalled, the agreement does not permit Egypt to bring any heavy equipment into the area, including warships.

Since As-Sadat's yacht can only anchor in deep water, the question was: How will As-Sadat's guests, including Prime Minister Menahem Begin, board the yacht and later disembark (after having had lunch) for the later part of the tour?

First the possibility that an Israeli Navy landing craft transfer the guests and the Egyptian president was discussed, but the Israeli representatives said that it would not be advisable that an Israeli Navy vessel do this. The difficulty was in that in accordance with the agreement, Egypt cannot bring warships to Al-'Arish for that mission. It was immediately agreed that two Egyptian Navy hovercraft will, just this time, be permitted to come to Al-'Arish. They will leave the area after the Egyptian president's yacht sails back to Egypt.

HA'ARETZ on Al-'Arish Question

TA200903 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 May 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman, HA'ARETZ political correspondent]

[Text] In spite of Israel's announcement last week that Egypt has not made contact with it to discuss civilian matters arising from the return of Al-'Arish, Egypt has so far refrained from doing so and, therefore, Jerusalem intends to avoid making any gestures to the Al-'Arish inhabitants and will treat Egypt the same.

According to Israel's understanding, Egypt had a practical interest in discussing the civilian issues arising from the return of Al-'Arish with Israel, among other things because the source of income of approximately 4,000 of the town's inhabitants comes from Israel and others cultivate lands which are beyond the area which will be returned to Egypt at the end of the week.

However, in spite of an Israeli appeal to Egypt to discuss these questions, an appeal made through the diplomatic channels, and in spite of public signals on this matter, Cairo has so far avoided making any contact. The only framework in which Egypt is maintaining discussions with Israel about the return of Al-'Arish is the joint military committee.

In light of this Egyptian attitude, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has ordered the interministerial directors general committee, which met last week in his office to treat Egypt the same.

The foreign minister told the directors general that as long as Cairo avoids discussing the civilian implications of the return of Al-'Arish with Israel, Israel must also operate "by the book" and avoid implementing a unilateral normalization in the relations between the two countries. Since this is the case, Israel will adhere to the peace agreement on everything that has to do with beginning the normalization process in the relations between the two countries.

Official sources have been cautious in their statements to Egypt on this subject and do not wish to hamper the delicate relations between the two countries. Jerusalem is aware of As-Sadat's complex situation in the Arab world. It can be seen from the absence of an Egyptian reaction that the Israeli gesture of returning Al-'Arish now will probably not be recompensed in the form of advancing the normalization process of the relations of the two countries--contrary to the prime minister's expectations and declarations.

At the same time, it is possible that some positive move will be undertaken during the Begin-As-Sadat meeting at the beginning of next week. At any rate, Israel is taking care to return Al-'Arish to Egypt in a totally acceptable condition as well as to leave expensive equipment in the town.

The subject of civilian relations between Israel and Egypt was given to the Foreign Ministry (instead of to the Ben-Elisar committee, which has ceased operating) and Mr Yosef Hadas is handling it. The government ministries have received a directive to channel any contact with Egypt through Mr Hadas.

Ne'ot Sinai Protest

TA200738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 20 May 79 TA

[Text] This morning the attorneys of the Ne'ot Sinai settlement near Al-'Arish submitted a document to the regional military governor in which they claim that the military government is not authorized to order the evacuation of the settlement's cultivated lands near Al-'Arish. An order to that effect was handed to the settlers on Friday, and the attorneys are now asking the governor to tell them the source of his authority. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh has learned that the Ne'ot Sinai settlers turned to the International Court in The Hague and are now asking for its intervention against the State of Israel on this matter. According to the settlers, Israeli law does not apply to them. Therefore they appeal for the aid of The Hague International Court. Our correspondent further reports that at noon today a protest rally will be held in Ne'ot Sinai against the evacuation of the agricultural areas of the settlements.

AUTONOMY MINISTERS ARGUE OVER LAND EXPROPRIATION

TA181258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 May 79 TA

[Text] No conclusion could be reached yesterday in the ministerial committee on the autonomy issue on the clause referring to expropriation of lands in the territories. According to a proposal by the interior minister, the clause will be presented to the entire Cabinet on Monday. This has been learned by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

The proposed version of the clause says that lands would be expropriated only for vital purposes benefitting the public and then only in return for payment. What is referred to are tracts of land to be used for roads and railroads. A number of Cabinet members are opposed to this formulation since, in their opinion, it does not sufficiently facilitate future expropriation of lands.

Minister Moshe Dayan objected to the two clauses in the plan which refer to the future of government lands in the territories of the autonomy. In his view, the publication of the two clauses will aggravate the Egyptian president's position in the Arab world, and the subject of lands is, in any case, included in the clause specifying the military government as the source of the autonomy authority. The prime minister and a number of Cabinet members are opposed to Dayan's concept.

Ministers Dayan and Sharon also object to Clause 9 in the plan, which refers to the right of Israel's inhabitants to purchase land in the autonomy territories and to the right of Arab inhabitants assuming Israeli citizenship to purchase land in Israel.

Our political correspondent says it is possible that the foreign minister and other Cabinet members may demand a Cabinet vote next week on each clause of the plan individually.

Meanwhile, our correspondent has learned the exact version of the clause referring to the source of authority. The clause says that the military government will be the source of the authority and jurisdiction to be granted to the self-administration.

WEST BANK MAYORS PRAISE WEIZMAN, DAYAN AUTONOMY STANCE

TA181154 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 May 79 p 3 TA

[by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Yesterday Judaea and Samaria mayors and public figures praised Ministers Dayan and Weizman for expressing reservations on the autonomy plan as formulated by the prime minister. One of them said cynically that home-rule under the Israeli Cabinet is better than the autonomy plan, which will in any event be rejected by the Arabs of the occupied territories.

Bethlehem Mayor Elyas Frayj said: "The autonomy plan could have been a good basis for solving the Palestinian problem, if Prime Minster Begin had not slowly sterilized it. That is why I understand Dayan, and even more so--I understand Weizman. He is a realist and knows that what is being proposed now will enrage both the United States and Egypt.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

TA181838 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 May 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] On Monday the Cabinet is to discuss the composition of the team to represent Israel at the negotiations with Egypt on autonomy, due to Defense Minister Weizman's refusal to be on the 6-man committee, and in view of Dayan's dissociation from the autonomy plan which Prime Minister Begin submitted to the 11-man committee which endorsed it yesterday.

The Cabinet debate is not expected to focus solely on Defense Minister Weizman's request to leave the committee of six, but also on the make-up of the entire negotiating team. The committee of six includes Burg (chairman), Dayan, Weizman, Sharon, Tamir and Nisim. Weizman yesterday explicitly requested his exclusion from that team. Among other members of the negotiating team, Moshe Dayan stands our for his objection to the wording of the autonomy plan as endorsed by the 11-man committee yesterday. Weizman proposed yesterday that the negotiating team be reduced to a membership of only three.

The 11-man committee deliberations yesterday focused on whether Israel should present the autonomy scheme to Egypt officially as a document reflecting its positions, or whether the plan should appear as guidelines for the negotiating team. Weizman claims that the autonomy document must not be given an official and binding character, and that it must not be presented to the Egyptians. Begin disagrees, however, and the questions was put to the vote in the committee. During the debate on this question, Yadin and Dayan supported Weizman's views that the plan must not be official. Yadin, Dayan and Weizman voted against but were in the minority. Dayan proposed drafting a document of six or seven principles in the form of an internal government resolution. He proposes that the Cabinet would, at a later date, be able to decide to submit it to the Egyptians, though the proposal was not put to a vote.

Following the vote, Weizman declared that he would not take part in the remaining 11-man committee votes yesterday, because of his objections to official status which the autonomy scheme has been given. The remaining committee members (except for Simha Ehrlich and Shmu'el Tamir who were absent) took part in the vote on each of the 22 clauses. The vote on the central clauses, dealing with the autonomy authority and Israeli control of a number of central areas of activity, was not unanimous. [paragraph continues]

On the rest of the clauses all minsters,except Weizman, backed the prime minister's formulations. When the document presented by Begin was accepted, Weizman announced that he would have to vote against it in the Cabinet, and that he would not, consequently, be able to represent Israel on the six-man committee. Begin said he could not release Weizman from his membership on the committee and that he would have to put the decision to the Cabinet plenum.

Yadin, Dayan and Weizman argued that it would be best not to complicate relations with Egypt 2 months after the signing of the peace treaty, by submitting a document whose positions are so distinctly different from the Egyptian concept on the autonomy structure. The three maintained that so contradictory an opening position may disrupt the negotiations from the start and this is best avoided. They proposed that the plan be given the status of a set of principles and guidelines and that the autonomy negotiations be based on the 26-clause plan submitted to Egypt at Ismailia and the Camp David formulations. They also rejected the prime minister's proposal of including in the autonomy scheme a declaration rejecting the establishment of a Palestinian state and another declaring Israel's intention to demand the application of its sovereignty to Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in 5 years.

Prime Minster Begin was opposed to the Weizman-Dayan-Yadin approach, saying Israel must come to the negotiations with clear-cut positions. Begin said that it is impossible to know what the Egyptian position document contains, and it will presumably voice the Cairo views that the autonomy is but a step toward Palestinian self-determination. In view of that position, Begin believes that Israel must not hesitate to present its clear-cut views.

RABIN TAKES PERES TO TASK OVER LABOR AUTONOMY STAND

TA210800 Jerusalem POST in English 21 May 79 p 3 TA

[By Sarah Honig, POST political reporter]

[Text] Tel Aviv--Another volley in the escalating Rabin-Peres feud was fired yesterday with the publication of an interview in which former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin took the policy of present Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres to task.

In the interview, in the latest issue of the Labor Party "MIGVAN" magazine, Rabin brands Labor's position paper on autonomy "an artificial concoction" and condemns statements by Peres that he might, under certain conditions, enter into a dialogue with the Palestinians.

Relations between Rabin and Peres have been more strained than ever recently. The two have engaged in several verbal bouts, most notably when Rabin announced plans to meet with Interior Minister Yosef Burg to discuss autonomy. In spite of Peres' strong opposition Rabin also took issue with Peres' contention that, had the peace treaty with Egypt been concluded earlier, Israel would have had to give up less.

The attempt to seek an autonomy formula which is better than that proposed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin isfutile according to Rabin. "There will not be a better plan. Begin's autonomy idea stems from a total outlook rather than a tactical move. Labor's autonomy is an artificial concoction," Rabin said in the interview.

As he sees it, the autonomy negotiations are sure to fail in any case and, therefore, "Labor is in error when it details its weak points, forsakes its positions of principle and plays in other people's ball courts. There is not point to write whole volumes on the subject and suggest minute details for an autonomy plan according to the Labor school ....although Labor basically renounces the autonomy idea, it at the same time suggests a rival autonomy scheme of its own."

Without mentioning Peres by name, Rabin expresses "anxiety at attempts by some in Labor to accept the Yariv-Shemtov formula," whereby Israel would be ready to conduct talks with any Palestinians who would recognize it. In his Knesset speech during U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to the Knesset, Peres expressed readiness to negotiate with Palestinians who would recognize Israel.

"Diplomatic negotiations on the Palestinian issue ought to begin with Jordan. Only in connection with that country can the Palestinian problem be solved," Rabin said.

ZIONIST FEDERATION OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SETTLEMENT ISSUE

TA181450 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1330 GMT 18 May 79 TA

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 18 May--A call for settlement momentum in Judaea and Samaria, the Galilee, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip was made by Matityahu Drobles, the head of the Zionist Federation Settlement Department, who expressed a view opposed to that of his colleague Ra'anan Weitz, the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department.

On Friday Mr Drobles said that "Israel's national objective is to settle the land wherever possible today, lest we cannot carry this out tomorrow."

Mr Drobles, who emphasized that all settlement must be conducted according to government decisions, reported that there are now 104 settlements in all territories beyond the green line, and this year the Settlement Department will take care of about 70 additional settlements, 30 of which will be observation posts that will be set up in the Galilee, 15 settlements in Pithat Shalom in the south and the rest in Judaea and Samaria; 10 new settlements, 5 on the Golan Heights and the other 5 in the Gaza Strip.

Mr Drobles further said that while 67 settlements were set up in the territories in the years from the 6-day war to 1977, under the present government, over the past 2 years, 37 settlements have been set up, which is over half the number of settlements established in all the years of the previous governments since the 6-day war.

According to a master plan submitted by Mr Drobles to the institutions and bodies responsible for settlements, 46 new settlements with 16,000 families will be added in Judaea and Samaria in the coming 5 years at an investment of 32 billion Israeli pounds.

The plan calls for the fleshing-out of the existing settlements with the addition of 11,000 families at a cost of 22 billion Israeli pounds. This year, which is the first in the 5-year plan, 8,000 families will be added to the Judaea and Samaria settlements at a cost of 16 billion pounds.

Mr Drobles emphasized that this extensive system of settlement is set up on free state-owned lands. In other words, there will be no expropriation of private land, but the settlements will be among the minorities' settlements and not just around them or away from them, "so that we learn to live with and among the members of the minorities along with cultivating mutual neighborly relations."

CABINET SOURCES ON NEW SETTLEMENTS BY 1980

TA200844 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 May 79 p 2 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Authorized government sources reported at the end of last week that by 1980 the Cabinet intends to have completed the establishment of approximately 20 new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, 7 new settlements in the Jordan Valley and 3 new settlements on the Golan Heights.

By the end of 1979, the completion of three communal settlements (Alon More, Teqo'a and Bet-El) is planned, as well as of one communal-urban settlement (Efrat, in the 'Eziyon bloc). In the Gaza Strip, those sources disclosed, three new settlements (Gdud, Gan-Or and Qatif F) would be completed.

It has also been reported that in 1980, 12 [as published] settlements in the West Bank will be completed: Mey-'Ami, Barqay, Tapu'ah, Halamish, Shavey-Shomron, Qarney-Shomron B, Neve Tzuf B, Ma'ale Adumim B, Yatir Sheqef (the two latter are to be established on the slopes of the Hebron Hills), Mizpe Yeriho, Bet-Horon and Sanur. Six new permanent settlements are to be established in the Jordan Valley in 1980: Ro'i, Rimonim, Kokhav Hashahar, Almog B, Mehola B and Nu'ima.

DETAILS OF IDF ACTION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REPORTED

TA182008 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 18 May 79 TA

[Text] According to first investigations, between 10 and 20 terrorists were killed in the IDF raid on the terrorist base in Lebanon last night and a central building and a group of tents were destroyed. Our forces suffered no casualties. The base that was attacked is situated between the villages 'Adlun and 'Ayn Saria, on the sea coast, about 8 km north of the Litani. Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports:

[Nir--live or videotape] The terrorist base which was attacked is situated between the village 'Adlun and the sea, only a few hundred yards from the coast. There was an As-Sa'iqah command post and training camp at the base. There were generally several dozen terrorists at the base. They trained and left from there for actions against Israel. While they were there the terrorists lived in a large, central building and in several tents nearby. This is a relatively backline base, 14 km north of Tyre and about 35 km from the border with Israel. It is in the area controlled by the terrorists, which is between the Litani and the Zahrani rivers. The force which carried out the action came from the sea close to midnight. After advancing on the target, it charged, having taken it by surprise. During the fighting the central building was blown up and the tents were destroyed. The action lasted for a short time and the force returned just as it had come. The first investigation was made in the presence of the chief of staff, who also briefed the force before its departure. According to reports from the fighters, several terrorists were killed, apparently between 10 and 20. Terrorists sources in Beirut said today that nobody had been hurt in the action and that the place attacked was being used by farmers. As opposed to this, travellers who reached Beirut from the region of the action said that in the past they had seen many armed people near the building which was blown up. The action is another link in the chain of selective strikes at terrorist targets and, from this aspect, it is a part of the war of attrition the IDF has begun against the terrorist organizations after the strike at Nahariyya.

MILITIAMEN ACCUSE UNIFIL OF SPYING

TA182044 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 18 May 79 TA

[Text] The commanders of the militias in southern Lebanon claim that UNIFIL planes have recently been making flights over the territory under the control of the militias and filming security sites. Our correspondent in the north, Yehezqel Hame'iri, reports that the militia commanders claim that the flights are being carried out unnecessarily and, in their view, the photos are intended for spying purposes. They also suspect that the photos will reach the terrorists and the Syrians. The militiamen said that they are not opposed to UN patrols in areas outside the militias' control, but they will not permit the United Nations to make surveys over their territory.

CHRISTIAN MILITIA SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTED IDF ACTION

TA210820 Jerusalem POST in English 21 May 79 p 3 TA

[Text] Metulla--A spokesman for Christian militia leader Major Sa'ad Haddad yesterday denied a Beirut report that Israeli troops had taken action yesterday against the village of (Shuba) in south Lebanon.

Bulos Mukled said the armoured patrol seen in the region had been a routine patrol of Lebanese and militia troops who have been operating there for the past three years. Mukled blamed leftwing and UNIFIL circles for creating an atmosphere of hysteria against the background of mounting tension in southern Lebanon and Fatahland.

UNIFIL, the spokesman said, has totally surrendered to the terrorists who now operate freely throughout UNIFIL controlled territory where they build emplacements, carry out patrols and mount artillery barrages that endanger the entire south of the country.

UNIFIL troops, meanwhile, report that they have been placed on high alert and that their motorized units are being concentrated in the south, facing Haddad's forces.

South Lebanese villagers say the terrorists have increased their patrols, although their artillery attacks have lessened, primarily because of the beating they have taken from the IDF.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REGRETS BRAZILIAN-IRAQ COMMUNIQUE

TA201810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 May 79 TA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's spokesman in Jerusalem has expressed regret and dissatisfaction at Brazil's surrender to the most extremist of the Arab countries, Iraq, and at the fact that it signed a joint communique with Iraq supporting Israel's withdrawal from all the territories and the PLO's political demands. In reply to a question, the spokesman said that this communique was filled with negative principles.

VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION: RELATIONS COULD BE IMPROVED

TA181012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 18 May 79 TA

[Text] Aleksandr Bovin, head of the Soviet delegation visiting Israel, said circumstances were at the moment unsuitable for renewing relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. However, relations on a public level could be improved, delegations could be exchanged and cultural and scientific relations could be developed. He was speaking at a meeting of the visiting delegation with the Israeli Committee for Improving Relations With Moscow. Members of the committee called for a resumption of relations between the two countries, the granting of permission to Jews who desire to leave the Soviet Union to do so and the freeing of the prisoners of Zion.

Mr Yosi Sarid also asked the delegation to submit a request to Soviet authorities for the release of Ida Nudel, who is detained in a camp under inhuman conditions.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

TA201455 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 May 79 TA

[Text] Today the Cabinet approved 21 appointments to the foreign service. The appointments were brought before the Cabinet last week, but Mr Begin delayed their approval, saying that he first had to study the biographies of each of the appointees. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that several of the people appointed today are identified with the coalition parties. The representative in the embassy in Washington will be former Knesset member Ya'aqov Nehushtan, one of the heads of Etzel. The consul general in Zurich will be Yitzhaq Me'ir, who has up to now been the NRP representative in the broadcasting authority. The ambassador to Uruguay will be Binyamin Matalon, one of the heads of the Liberal Party. The legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry, Dr Me'ir Rosenne, has been appointed Israel's ambassador to France. However, he will not assume office for about 2 months. Until then he will participate in the negotiations on autonomy.

DANIT COMPANY INVOLVED IN PAKISTAN-ARGENTINA ARMS DEAL

TA210627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 May 79 TA

[Text] The Danit Company, owned by Mr Shmu'el Flatto-Sharon, served as middleman in an arms deal without the knowledge of the Defense Ministry. The deal involved $1.5 million worth of antiaircraft shells bought from Pakistan by Belgian businessmen, who later sold them to Argentina.

Flatto-Sharon has told our correspondent Yosi Melman that the company's activity has not been widely publicized because it is special, as he called it, but emphasized that it has the appropriate government approval to operate.

The managing director of the Danit Company is Reserve Brig Gen Imanu'el Shaqed, former chief paratrooper and infantry officer.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AGREEMENT--A flight agreement was signed yesterday between Israel and Egypt. The agreement was discussed during Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's visit to Rome last January. The agreement will allow the two countries' national carriers to allow passengers to embark in Rome and at Lod. The agreement was signed by the Israeli ambassador to Rome and the director general of the Italian Foreign Ministry. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 May 79 p 2 TA]

KHOMEYNI QUESTIONS NEED FOR TIES WITH U.S.

LD192206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Over 10,000 tribesmen of Lorestan Province accompanied by workers, businessmen, merchants, office employees, students, educators, physicians, members of the Islamic Republic Party, committed religious leaders and members of the revolution committee of Lorestan Province, went yesterday to Qom to visit the imam. All of them, accompanied by a group of officers and servicemen of Khorramabad, paraded before the imam in an army march from Imam Hasan 'Askari Mosque to Feyziyeh Theological College while tens of thousands of the inhabitants of Qom and other cities expressed their sentiments at this spectacular.

The representative of the Khorramabad tribes offered congratulations on the establishment of the Islamic Republic and the birth of Her Holiness Fatimeh Zahra and described the legitimate wishes of the tribes. The representatives pledged the tribes' loyalty to the Islamic Republic and the leader and denounced the antipeople acts of doublefaced people and conspirators and expressed the readiness of the tribes to implement the orders of the leader of the revolution.

With this great gathering, the tribes of Lorestan once again proved what the imam said: You, the Iranian tribes have protected the country's independence throughout history, safeguarded the borders, and are still highly valued assets of Iran which are still ready to make sacrifices in order to maintain the security and independence of the country. This manfulness, courage and patriotism is commended by the entire Iranian nation. The imam expressed appreciation for the pure and sincere feelings of all the Iranian tribes. At the same time, the Imam Khomeyni office in Qom pointed out that about 10,000 of our brave tribal brothers remained in Khorrambaad because of the lack of transportation and were unable to come to Qom; we hereby thank those noble brothers for trying.

At this same ceremony, Imam Khomeyni said in a speech:

[Khomeyni--begin recording] The newspapers report that the U.S. Senate has unanimously condemned the executions which have been carried out in Iran. The senator who proposed the discussion of the issue is one of the friends of Israel and is, himself, a Zionist. Well, it is obvious that the U.S. Senate should condemn us. There is no doubt. We know that they condemn us. The U.S. Government will condemn us, but they don't say it. The U.S. assemblies condemn us, because the heartache which we have inflicted on the United States has not been inflicted upon anybody else. No other country was receiving the same benefits from Iran as was the United States. They must condemn us. To expect that the U.S. Senate would ever agree with us would be baseless. To expect that they would not condemn our executions would also be baseless. We do not have such expectations from the United States. Especially because Iran has cut off oil to Israel and will never give oil to it again and because Israel is one of the closest friends of the United States and the U.S. Senate we do not expect that America...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence]

It was said that if these executions are continued, the relations between Iran and the United States would be somewhat endangered. May God cause it to be endangered. Our relations with the United States are the relations of the oppressed with the oppressor, they are the relations of the plundered with the plunderer. Why do we want relations? Those who want to have relations with must have relations with us.

What need have we of the United States? The United States is on the other side of the world. They want a market here and they still want to plunder our oil. We, Islam, have no desire to oppress anyone, and it will not be oppressed. Of course, the U.S. Senate condemns us.

The British assemblies will condemn us, too. The Russian assemblies will condemn us, too. We are condemned by all the strata. What happened in Iran is something which is opposed by all the oppressive and arrogant strata. We have no expectation that the U.S. Government or other superpowers--those who want to take away our wealth--thank us now that we have cut off their hands. Of course, they should not thank us. They should express their greatest regret.

If the United States had not expressed regret over the execution of Hoveyda, it would have meant not expressing regret over the loss of a servant who served for 15 years or more. This would have been disloyalty to a servant. If they hadn't expressed regret, hadn't expressed sorrow over our wanting to try the shah, wanting to condemn him or execute him, then they have not have shown gratitude to their servant. It is gratitude to a servant who presented all our treasures to the United States and it is over him that they express their sorrow.

We should see what the oppressed people are saying. We should see what the U.S. nation is saying. We know the reaction of the U.S. Government. It is defeated, it is wounded; it is a wounded snake. It is defeated, the U.S. Senate is defeated, therefore it expresses regrets. We should see what the U.S. bastion itself is saying. Do they have the same logic? They do not. The nations are not like that. We should see what the oppressed nations are saying. What is the view of the oppressed nations about these people who have been executed? The U.S. Senate was not subjected to murder and plunder. Theirs was all profits. As it was all profit for them, and now that those who provided them with their profits are gone, of course they are regretful.

But, we should see those who were subjected to oppression, the nations who have been subjected to oppression and tyranny either by the United States or by the Soviet Union or by England or by the governments which are their lackeys--we should see what these people are saying about these questions. We should see what the oppressed are saying about these problems, not what the oppressors are saying. The oppressors always want to practice oppression and want their agents to practice oppression. The oppressed of the world, those who are truly human, what do they say?

Consider now the lackeys of the oppressors; of course there are many strata of lackeys. The Senate is in this strata and so are the human rights societies, organizations which the oppressors themselves have formed to amuse the people. They are all regretful, and we know that they are all regretful. They should sit in mourning because they know what they have lost. They have lost their servants, and what servants! Expressing regret at the death of Hoveyda is nothing. We should see who has expressed regret. Those who have expressed regret, what logic did they use in deciding to express regret? A person who was the prime minister of Iran for 13 years controlled all affairs since all affairs had to be conducted upon his orders. All this massacre took place on the prime minister's orders. Now that an oppressed nation has been able to grab this man and has killed one corrupt man as opposed to hundreds of thousands of decent individuals, now, of course, they should express regret. The people his government killed count as nothing. Well, the oppressors say, this is a just nation. Let it be killed so that we can plunder its oil.

They do not take into account all the massacres that Hoveyda and his people committed. They do not take into account that a whole nation has been killed. They say that the few people who obstruct our exploits should be killed. They regard man as nothing in comparison to their own profits.

Once I was involved in a discussion about the situation in Iran and the situation in various embassies. The question was raised whether it was possible to simplify things at the embassies. The person in charge of an embassy said we did not attach any importance to the fact that an ambassador or others might be killed. What was very important was our furniture. The furniture that we put in our offices was very important. An official was saying that we attach no importance to killing as long as we receive our furniture. This is the mentality of a materialistic person as he can think of nothing except materialism. He cannot think. Such people cannot understand at all the meaning of honor. They only regard the honor in their furniture as being very good. They consider it honorable to have a few buildings and to think how their buildings should be. They do not think about humanity; they are not on this wavelength. If they were thinking of these things, they would have realized that many people here were killed; so many intellectuals, spiritual leaders, liberals, oppressed people, women, children, young and old, shed their blood on these streets. But materialists think these people were not important and no one expressed regrets. There is no regret for these things. Oh well, they say, the government killed a few people who obstructed our profits. But when Hoveyda is killed, they shout, they express regret. These people should come to study and to find out who the killed people were. They should see who they were. How many people were killed by each one of them? How many people did they cause to be killed? What a tragedy they caused for this nation!

Our nation is noble, our nation is Islamic. If it had not become so on the first day after our attempt, they would have destroyed all the people and plundered all they had. But our nation is a nation which has Islamic decency. Those who committed all that treachery are dealt with by the people with the same brutality that they showed to the people. When the people came to see the Iranian prisons, they said these prisons are good, civilized and democratic, because our logic is a human logic. An Islamic logic cannot be other than a human logic. If they had overcome us, none of us would be alive today. If Hoveyda had overcome us, we would not be sitting here, neither would you be here. They do not believe that there is spirituality in the world, that we are different from buildings, cars and such things, that there are other things in this world apart from animal strength.

The thought of such things would not cross the mind of people like Carter; he cannot think about them. This senator who has protested against the executions cannot even comprehend that there is anything else in the world apart from animal existence. If one is aware that there are other things in the world, he would not concentrate only on the fact that a man had given him free oil, had served him and that even his slaughters were done in service to him and that that is all there is. Because he had profits, nothing mattered.

In Islam we do not discuss such matters; we do not discuss materialism in the way they understand. Islam regards materialism as dependent upon spirituality and it wants to harness materialism and make it spiritual. The Muslim armies devoted their attention to spirituality before paying any attention to material things. They drew their swords because of spirituality and they fought against the corrupt people. Look at Islamic wars, and see against which people, against which strata they fought. Was it for profit? Even when they won? In the battle of Honein, or some other battle, His Holiness the Prophet gave whatever there was to the nonbelievers when they won. Materialism has no place in Islam. Study the life of the Prophet of Islam, study the life of the commander of the faithful, may God's greetings be upon him, and see how they lived. Even when they ruled, see how they ruled, what was the condition of their rule. A person who is Muslim, has only a subsidiary attention to material things; all his attention is to spiritual things. God Almighty does not observe the physical world. He pays attention to spirituality. Of course, those who do not comprehend and only see through the animal eye have only animal understanding. They cannot understand that there should be no regrets for the execution for Hoveyda. All their understanding revolves around these animal matters.

Iran is just a prey, all countries should be the prey of the United States. Whoever hunts this prey better than others receives medals from the U.S. Senate. Whoever obstructs the gaining of this prey is condemned by the U.S. Senate. They cannot comprehend otherwise. They have been trained like this from the beginning.

And these people who talk about the human rights are the same. They cannot comprehend anything except this nature and this materialism. They cannot comprehend; they cannot comprehend spirituality. Of course, those who have spirituality are condemned in their sight including those who defend their country, those who have killed the criminals, even when they killed the criminals without using torture. When Hoveyda was in prison he even read the newspapers. The informed me that he was very well. But if one of us had been in Hoveyda's jail they would have treated us like other prisoners. They would have inflicted the same torture on us that they inflicted on other prisoners. But, when a Muslim captures this very criminal and puts him in jail, according to the teachings of Islam he should not torture him. He will be tried. If he is a criminal, he will be killed. We do not kill innocent people. Islam does not even allow jail for someone who is not guilty. It does not even allow 1 hour of imprisonment. Those who are guilty should not even be cursed, they should not be slapped.

Now, there is a great deal of propaganda against us. In their newspapers, in their magazines, they write that Khomeyni has said that the breasts of all women should be cut off and that it only happened in three cases because the people showed their opposition. Propaganda! Of course, when they regard Khomeyni contrary as to their interests, they try to destroy him abroad. But even if I am destroyed, there are other people. We are not in a situation where the Iranian nation only needs Khomeyni. It needs no one. It stands by itself. It is standing on its own. They think in vain that if we are destroyed, if they kill us or destroy us the question is settled, and again they can return and take away our oil and plunder all our treasures.

No, that time is passed. They cannot do that again. Everywhere, everybody in Iran wherever he is, is standing against these people. The university people are standing, the spiritual leaders are standing, the Bazaar workers are standing, the shopkeepers are standing, the farmers are standing and the workers are standing. If now there are differences among them, they are due to the plots of the class whose interest has been harmed.

Gentlemen, our duty now is more difficult than before. In the past, our duty was to rise together and get rid of the shah. But now the duty is to fight mischievousness. At one time the enemies confronted us with bayonets and the people destroyed their bayonets. But now they have come forward with pranks. They want to cause sedition throughout our society. They want to separate these united people, these people who got together and defeated them and destroyed them. Now we are dutybound to encourage friendship among the people. Now the university people and the spiritual leaders should be together. The Bazaar workers and the farmers and the workers should all pull together. If this unity of word is lost and this devotion to God, the most blessed, the most mighty, is lost, God forbid, we will face defeat and this time it will be a defeat which can never be undone.

All of us are dutybound--I, a religious student who is sitting here, this gentleman who is sitting here, these other gentlemen who are here, the tribal gentlemen, the Turkic gentlemen, the Arabic or Persian gentlemen--everyone who breathes in this country is responsible in the sight of God. No one should say "I can't." You can according to your measure. Everyone according to his own measure. If someone tries to turn away and say "I cannot do anything," he has neglected his responsibility. He is responsible. Every person can do something. All the tribes should get together and stand up in front of the enemies. If the enemies win, they will act against the tribesmen and the religious people just as they did in the past. The center of attention would be the tribesmen who are the treasures of this country and the spiritual leaders and the university people. They should open their eyes, and altogether, like brothers, without having any difference of word, go forward and bring this movement to its culmination. When they bring it to its culmination and the government of Islamic justice is established, they can start building an Iran which is based on freedom and independence. They can then busy themselves in building this Iran. I beseech God to protect all the tribesmen, all the inhabitants of Khorramabad where all the gentlemen come from. May God protect all of them. May they be successful. We are at the service of all the gentlemen. May God bestow health upon all of them. [end recording]

U.S. AMBASSADOR ASKED TO DELAY ARRIVAL

ID201710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20May 79 ID

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has called on the new U.S. ambassador to Iran to delay his arrival in Iran until the political atmosphere between the two countries has been cleared up. The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement regarding the 17 May U.S. Senate resolution. The statement, a text of which was placed at the disposal of PARS today, says:

The provisional government of the Iranian Islamic Republic at its extraordinary session on Saturday, 19 May 1979, after hearing the foreign minister's report regarding developments in relations between the U.S. Government and Iran and considering U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's message dated 30 [as heard] May 1979 which was delivered to the Iranian foreign minister by the U.S. charge d'affaires on 15 May, and bearing in mind the resolution passed in the U.S. Senate on 17 May 1979, decided that the matter would be made public by the foreign minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

KHOMEYNI TELLS TRIBESMEN OF SUCCESS OF REVOLUTION

ID191400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 May 79 ID

[Text] A group of Javanrud tribesmen from Kordestan Province were received by Imam Khomeyni yesterday afternoon, whom they congratulated on the setting-up of the Islamic Republic. Condemning every machination and plot throughout the country, the tribesmen expressed their readiness to give up their lives for the Islamic Republic.

In reply the imam graciously said: I am grateful to my brothers who have come a long way so that we might have a heart-to-heart talk and discuss the issues at stake. You know what the Pahlavi regime did to our society over a period of 55 years. You, the frontiersmen, were transgressed as were those in centers of population and in cities. Everyone, wherever he was, suffered from aggression emanating from the same source. We who are here suffered from the crimes of that regime and did not know anything about the frontiers except the news that reached us. And you, gentlemen, knew only about the problems of the frontiers, but had no inkling about what went on elsewhere except what you more or less heard.

All the people were beset with trials and tribulations. During the past 2 years the crimes of the shah's regime reached their height, the nation gradually lost its forbearance and carried out a revolution. This uprising and revolution came about thanks to a unity of word in the service of Islam and the tradition of the apostle of God, by the will of the blessed and exalted God. From the frontiers to the heart of the cities, villages and townships this unity and monolithism came about and this unity of word could only be achieved under the banner of monotheism and Islam. Had Islam not been there and had there been only a national movement, for example, then this unity of the word would not have spread as it did.

Political and national movements, which are unconnected with Islam, may spread with small confines and among a limited number of people. Such an expansion, from small children to old men, sundry parties and strata, was nothing but the outcome of God's compassion and grace. The nation wanted Islam and the people used to say: We want an Islamic government and do not want the Pahlavi dynasty. This movement, therefore, won the day and that which all the thinkers and politicians deemed impossible materialized thanks to God's will. Now that we are sitting together here, we no longer fear SAVAK or the army and government; and it is one of the blessings of the progress achieved by this movement that the important satanical dykes were breached and demolished the oppressive redoubts, as a result of which we became free and escaped the clutches of the plunderers.

Now that we have been freed and have established control on our realm, the shah's supporters do not sit quietly by, but are preparing plots and have engaged people to scatter throughout the country. They come to you and say one thing, then go to Tehran and say something else; in Kordistan one thing, in Khuzestan another, Khorasan another, to the Baluchis something else. These are operatives who are now scattered among the people, among whom one may include the selfsame SAVAK agents of the previous regime, a number of deviationist individuals under various titles who are delegated not to allow the realm to remain calm.

Everywhere they sow discord in a different way. In the border regions, where our brothers are, they sow discord under the pretext of faith, then they sow a different kind of discord among those who are Turkic-Kurdish- and Persian-speaking peoples: On tribal pretext, on linguistic differences they are bent on setting people against one another. In Kordistan separately [as heard], in Azarbayjan in the same way, in Khorasan and in other parts of the country and in other cities, they wish to sow discord among the brothers. If you were to go to Tehran you would see that every few days they concoct a pretext in the university, stage demonstrations in an attempt to foment dissention.

You and I brothers, who have gathered together here, should tell each other about our troubles and then should find out how they could be solved. Our present trouble is the selfsame rotten roots left behind by the former regime, who are busy with their provocations and do not allow the factories to start work, who are sowing discord among the farmers in the countryside and deserts and are not allowing our agriculture to make headway.

Should this trouble remain uncured--God forbid--I fear that all the problems with which we were beset during the past 50-odd years and the bitterness of which you all have tasted, would return in a much worse manner; not of course, in the imperial form, but if they could they would come back in the same form, with the same security organization, with the same government officials and the same set-up whereby they would not allow us even to sit together and to talk. Were the former regime in power now, most of you would have been in jail. For instance, if you had come last night they would have arrested and jailed all of us at the same time.

In gratitude for the favor so graciously bestowed on us by the blessed and exalted God whereby we breached the dyke of satan and triumphed over him, and to cure the affliction with which we are now beset, nothing could be better than to unite as brothers, taking into consideration two issues: one, that we should all move together, and the other is that we should keep God in mind and serve him in such a manner that our rising and our movement should serve him. The blessed and exalted God instructed the noblest apostle: Tell my people that I have one admonition to give, only one sermon, and that is that you rise in the cause of God. Even if there is just one person, and he wishes to rise, he should rise for God. If it is a group, their rising should be for God. This is an admonition which the blessed and exalted God has addressed to the Muslims and his people. This admonition covers everything should the nation rise and the rising be for God, this nation is victorious.

We should now act in accordance with this divine decree and we should safeguard this movement which we have brought to this phase and--praise be to God--we have risen and as I understand it, this rising was for God, and we should safeguard it. That is, we are duty-bound to safeguard it, as we are Muslims and follow divine decrees. It is for this reason that we are duty-bound to safeguard this being a Muslim and the unity of the word, for this movement was for God and Islam.

Those who come and say: You are Kurds, the others are Lors, those are Khuzestanis and these are Persians--you ought to know with all the vigilance at your command who these people are, and why they say these things now. As a nation which has risen all together and which wishes to run its own life and to cut off the hand of the foreigners from their realm, we should observe and study with meticulous care and vigilance those people who now come and say: You are Sunnites, these others are Shi'ites. You are a Kurd, they are Lors. You are a Baluchi, they are Arabs. We should find out where these people obtain their inspiration and why they do not allow the people their tranquality. Who is instigating these people and what hand is behind the actions that do not allow the factories to start work? If the factories could start work the life of the nation will be ably administered. These people do not allow our agriculture to start work and realize its objectives. This is because, should it realize its objectives, this would be in the interest of the nation and realm.

A great many of these people, when our consumption was making progress and when the Muslims achieved victory, wished to extirpate the Muslim roots and, deeming the circumstances suitable for disturbances and subversion, have entered Iran from the other side of the border and, with the assistance of the remnants of shah's regime--who were mercenaries and minions and whose interests were in danger--embarked on action and started moving among the people and assigned to each a different identity. These people say something among you and then say something else among another group. They wish nothing else but to subject us to their influence so that we brothers might set about each other. Should this happen they would obtain the opportunity and stab us in the back.

Just as God has graciously ordained we should all join hands, should hold fast to his rope, should unite for God without disunity. Fear disunity. It is a real fact that what advanced our cause was the unity of the word; and disunity would destroy this unity of the word and once this symbol of victory is lost and--God forbid--should we be defeated in this movement. Iran would never again return to the state of independence and freedom. In that case, we and the future generations would remain enslaved to the end of time; therefore, just as man's conscience, man's intellect, deem fit and Islam, too, decrees, you all are brothers--that is, if someone were to attack two brothers they would both join forces and vanquish and destroy him. [sentence as heard] We are now subjected to an attack by this puny stratum which has remained from the previous regime and we must destroy these people with a unity of word and vigilance and should push this movement forward with complete unity.

BAZARGAN SAYS DISRUPTIVE WORKERS WILL NOT BE PAID

LD201548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The following circular was issued by Prime Minister Bazargan:

In the name of God: Dear workshop and factory workers, following the visits by struggling clergy, representatives of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, and other responsible organizations, as well as my own remarks on radio and television, I deem it necessary to make a few points.

According to some reports, some construction and road construction plants, as well as manufacturing units, have unfortunately been unable to resume normal operation or are faced with slowdowns because of provocations by some counterrevolutionary elements or irrational demands by some workers. These provocations and demands have hindered the promotion of government development programs and the reactivation of our economy, thus disrupting people's life and the country's needs and making the payment of wages and the meeting of orders difficult.

Needless to say, resumed operations by workshops and factories are not simply for the sake of employers; rather, the main objective is to eliminate unemployment which is the most important issue facing the revolutionary provisional government, and also to meet your own demands.

Another part of the circular says: The esteemed workers are aware that neither employers nor the government enjoy limitless wealth; that as long as development programs, industrial production and commercial activities--which are resources of both private and public sectors--do not resume their normal operations, there will be no money to pay wages and salaries.

The strikes and pressures taking place to meet demands which are in contradiction of the labor law, including interference by strike committees or workers councils and similar organizations in the management of the various enterprises and appointments made by them, are resulting in chaos and disruption in factories and workshops, and are considered counterrevolutionary. These actions are disrupting the affairs of the country and they are considered harmful to the nation.

The prime minister also warns: Any repetition of such provocations and actions is not to be tolerated. Therefore, instructions have been issued to workshops and factories facing such disruption to suspend payments of wages and demands. Those responsible for unwarranted interference and counterrevolutionary provocations should be prosecuted as soon as any complaint is lodged against them.

BAZARGAN ADDRESSES GOVERNMENT WORKERS ON DIFFICULTIES

LD181552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] In a radio and television message to the compatriots, particularly to government employees and workers, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provincial Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stated: This revolution was carried out by all strata and classes of the Iranian nation; it is the Iranian nation that should bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. It may be the first duty of the leadership of the revolution and the government to discuss with the nation and people problems and difficulties and, contrary to what some people expect, it is not up to the government to resolve the difficulties, problems and issues of the people. It is rather the opposite--the nation itself should meet the difficulties, problems and demands of the government so that the results can be enjoyed by the nation.

In another part of his message the prime minister said: The Council of Government is the defender and sympathizer of the employee class. This is because we deem this class a valuable one. Emphasizing the government employees' role in the country's economic construction, development and security, the prime minister said: Difficulties, shortcomings and errors exist which ought to be corrected by the employees.

Mr Bazargan referred to the extremely important role of government workers and employees in demolishing the previous moribund regime, adding that the value and effect of the good will of government workers and employees toward this end is undeniable. But he reminded them that on the whole the harm, losses and deprivations suffered by the employees and workers have been far less than those suffered under free enterprise.

Addressing the employees and workers, the prime minister said: If you do not carry out the revolution, the second phase of our revolution, the phase of construction, will not be crowned with victory. It is now your turn. What we mean by your revolution is an internal, intensive and fundamental revolution, that is, you should become revolutionaries so that your state of affairs might change from the state, mentality and tradition of the system of employees of despotism and so that you might turn into employees of the Islamic revolutionary order.

Expounding the history of government employees, the prime minister said: When the Pahlavi dynasty monarchy came to power the civil service system turned into a 100 percent service of the shah and government. He added that the mentality, tradition and the changed aspects of the civil service under the imperial order acquired two salient attributes: One was an increasing demand for salaries, prerequisites, grades and awards and the second was to interrupt work and create difficulties.

In this part of his message the prime minister said: We have inherited such an apparatus and, particularly after the coming to power of the government, we have always been subjected to and beset by these two mentalities, whether by the employees or workers. Engineer Bazargan added: The extremely bad legacy left behind by the governments of Amuzgar and, particularly, Sharif Emani was that in order to prevent the strike by employees and workers from spreading on a nationwide level instructions were issued--particularly by Sharif Emami--precipitously and disregarding the consequences to increase all salaries by 7,500 rials per month, which alone entailed an allocation of 10 billion tumans.

Referring to the increase in the pay coefficient from 80 to 90 and from 90 to 100 and the increase of nonpayment assistance from 200 to 500 rials, the prime minister said: The provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran must now pay a total of 22 billion tumans annually in order to meet these increases.

Mr Bazargan then expounded on the government's financial problems and reminded them that the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is poorer and increasingly beset with troubles than any other government. Nevertheless, the present government, in order to stabilize the cost of such staple foodstuffs as wheat, vegetable oil and meat, has allocated 7 billion tumans. Here the prime minister reminded them that the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran must take measures and steps in order to combat overcharging.

In his message the prime minister also said: The great obstacle to carrying out the plans of the national government of the Islamic Republic is noncooperation by certain employees in accepting responsibilities and duties. Mr Bazargan then told workers: Many among you do not allow contracts to be initiated, and added that by setting up strike councils and committees you are obstructing work. Here Engineer Bazargan emphasized: Strike committees in factories have no right to take over factory management.

GOVERNOR GENERALS MEET, WARN GOVERNMENT OF SHORTCOMINGS

LD192026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] On the fourth day of the governor generals conference today, the conference presented and discussed various national problems. While presenting the difficulties of various regions, the governor generals put some questions to Mr Mo'infar, minister of state for planning and budget. In reply, the minister of state described the general government policy of planning and programming and addressed the governor generals. He said: Instead of asking for the assistance of the government you should ask the people for their help and, if you trust the government, do your best. We should not blame the revolution for unemployment because unemployment started before the revolution.

Mo'infar, describing the upcoming annual budget said: The upcoming budget might equal the budget of the previous year although it possibly might be less. He emphasized the need to assist the budgets of municipalities and he said: The municipalities should try to get the proper rates from the people.

Later, discussing the problems due to the lack of sufficient freedom of action by the governor generals, Ahmadzadeh, governor general of Khorasan said: By cutting off the secret budget, the government has tied down the hands of the governor generals. He added: If we act decisively and if sufficient freedom is given to the governor generals you will see how the problems will be solved. Addressing the minister of state he said: My criticism of you concerns the fact that when you made changes in the taxes you didn't even add 1 percent to the tax of those who receive high salaries which would have shown that the center of decision making pays attention to these matters? Don't tell us that nobody can act against his own interests. The governor general of Khorasan emphasized that in order to distribute the wealth, higher taxes should be imposed on those who have vast incomes so that through the income which is accrued productive projects could be carried out thereby starting the country's economy again.

Dr Taleqani, governor general of Chahar Mahall Va Bakhtiari, emphasized the fact that the problems cannot be solved through miracles and he said: The economic problems should be solved within a proper economic system and not by miracles or preaching. We better leave miracles to the prophets and act according to our duties. The governor general of Chahar Mahal Va Bakhtiari added: The government may be able to solve national and religious problems such as those which happened in Naqadeh and Kordestan, but if the workers and peasants--that is, those very people who brought about the revolution--start marching they cannot be harnessed.

If in a revolutionary government the previous methods are repeated, we have gone astray. You cannot solve the problem of unemployment by philosophizing and you should not solve it on a short-term basis just in order to prevent opposition. We should see which projects are needed by the society. Addressing Mo'infar he said: What do you want to do with the capitalists? Why don't you use them in order to pay the wages of the workers? Why don't you force the capitalists to make such payments? The government should define its economic policy concerning the private and government sectors.

Dr Mohammadi, deputy minister of the interior and chairman of the governor general's conference then said, in a speech: The revolution requires its own culture. If a revolution has taken place in this country--and it has--then the laws, language, culture and relevant standards should also be revolutionary. At the moment we see that the same old language and standards are being repeated. In past sessions of this conference various ministers in charge of different problems took part and each one of them reduced the scope of his power and made it seem smaller and smaller and recommended with weeping eyes that we should tell the young people that we do not have anything, while at the same time, we should see what they require and give them the basic rights. We should not sit in closed rooms and make decisions concerning various parts of the country without having information. We should give power to the local officials so that the local and regional needs are studied in the regions and decisions are reached concerning them. With the methods we have adopted, the popularity of government will soon be reduced and during the next few months, during the summer, we and the revolution will face many problems. Dr Mohammadi, deputy minister of the interior, emphasized that we should change many of the former regulations which have led to catastrophe and we should bear in mind the particular features of the revolution.

Then, addressing the minister of the interior, he said: Your Excellency: Speak to the Cabinet, not in an ordinary way, but warning them that if the situation continues as it is at present it will lead to the young generation of the country losing their belief. No useful work can be performed through your bureaucracy. The planning organization and other ministries--none of them has the special, unique features of the revolutionary conditions. Dr Mohammadi, at the end of his speech, emphatically demanded that allocations and power should be given to the offices of the governor generals, without paying attention to former regulations, so that the work can be distributed to the regions and be carried out locally.

The governor general of Sistan Va Baluchestan, while discussing the difficulties and the present shortcomings of that province and the difficulties which they face in eliminating these shortcomings, became very upset and wept. He said: If we cannot help these people, you can be sure that they will definitely shake the hands of friendship of other people. Before coming to this conference we wre happy at the hope of receiving assistance from Tehran, but on the last day of the conference I must announce that I have even lost my heart and my courage for the continuation of my work.

At the end of today's lengthy meeting which was devoted to the discussion of the plans and the budget, the minister of the interior, referring to the economies made by the government, said: How can we expect the middle class, whose income has been reduced, to pay a price for the revolution and accept deprivation?

Under conditions when we have not still been able to reduce the price of various items and the cost of living, when we still do not have the language and the special culture of our revolution it is very early to rely only on basic and essential planning for the solution of all the problems. There is no doubt that the unnecessary expenses should be cut off, but we should not cause dissatisfaction among the people.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SCORES RUMORS ABOUT STRUGGLERS

LD181305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Mr Sabbaghian, deputy prime minister in charge of transition, in a radio and television interview denied rumors which have been spread by some people concerning Iranian strugglers who have returned to Iran from abroad. He said: These rumors are being spread by antirevolutionary people trying to weaken the resolve of the people with these baseless rumors. But they do not realize that the strugglers not only refuse to be weakened by such rumors but that with their revolutionary self-sacrifice they are the greatest sources of support for the Islamic revolution and thus they confront the anti-revolutionary elements in whatever guise and class.

The deputy prime minister in charge of transition also said: It is the valiant people who with their unflinching support provide replies to these antirevolutionary incitements. He said that people like Dr Yazdi, Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Dr Banisadr had maintained a close relationship with him outside the country and that he was their cofighter, friend and acquaintance before they returned to Iran. The deputy prime minister in charge of transition then separately referred to their activities and struggles both in Iran or abroad.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

JN201852 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 79 JN

[Text] The U.S. charge d'affaires in Tehran, accompanied by the head of the cultural and press department in the embassy, met today with Dr Shari'at-Madari, minister of culture and higher education. The talks centered on the situation of Iranian students in the United States.

It will be recalled that there are about 30,000 Iranian students in the United States who took an effective role in the revolution while abroad. They staged mammoth demonstrations against the former regime and exposed the tyrannic rule of the regime through leaflets, publications and newspapers.

INFORMATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL SCORES U.S. SENATE

LD202348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Momken, the Ministry of Information and Propaganda under secretary for the press, in an interview with PARS, said about the U.S. Senate's reaction to the death sentence in absentia for the shah and his associates: We do not expect more than this from the U.S. Senate because it always defends its own interests.

Now that the Iranian nation has decided to wipe this strain of shame from the globe, it has started a chorus of moaning. This is because it has become deeply aware of Iran's revolutionary policy and of the fact that it has been robbed of their interests, and because it realizes how much it stands to lose from now on.

The under secretary for the press of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, with regard to the character of U.S. Senator Jacob Javits, and his attitude in the Senate concerning executions in Iran, said: The efforts this individual has made in connection with behind-the-scenes activities in favor of the shah are perfectly clear to us. The New York senator is a stanch defender of Israel's interests in the United States, and he has been, along with his wife, active in favor of international Zionism and the deposed shah of Iran. There are documents and evidence available at the Iranian Embassy in Washington, and the New York TIMES too, published something in this connection about 2 years ago.

Dr Momken added: We have this contradiction that, on one hand, the United States does not allow Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to take up residence in the United States and, on the other hand, it doggedly supports him in the U.S. Senate.

KHALKHALI DENOUNCES JACOB JAVITS IN INTERVIEW

LD202202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[From the press review on Ayatolah Khalkhali's interview in BAMDAD]

[Excerpts] In an interview published in BAMDAD Ayatollah Khalkhali said: The people who are corrupt in the world are those who spread corruption and destruction on the earth and instigate the torture, persecution and irritation of the Muslims. They are the ones who give a vote of confidence to antinational governments, not only once but several times and who encourage the governments to continue their massacre, oppression and denial of freedom and fundamental human rights. An example of such people is 'Allameh Vahidi [a former senator recently executed] who assumed he was a religious scholar and gave the opinion that protecting the shah and his foul family was the basic duty of religious tradition and that the enemies of the imperial order must be eliminated by whatever means.

Regarding the protest of the U.S. Senate, Mr Khalkhali said: Senator Javits ought to know that the dossier of his criminal wife is at the disposal of the Iranian nation. This woman was employed by the National Iran Airlines and took large sums, about $70,000 every year from Homa, or in fact from the nation's budget. The traitor shah had issued repeated orders that this matter had to remain secret because the wife and her husband are Jewish. They have now protested the execution of Hoveyda; the same man and wife who, according to the late Amir 'Abbas Hoveyda's confession, were employed by Iran because they were Jewish, in order to drag this unfortunate nation to misery. The dossier on the criminal acts and misappropriation of Jacob Javits and his wife is currently at the Ministry of Justice. I hope that the judiciary will uncover the crimes of these two international Zionists and prove to the world that their wailing is induced because their illegitimate interests in Iran have been endangered since they will no longer continue their exploits.

SANJABI GIVES ADDRESS ON MOSSADEQ'S BIRTHDAY

LD212149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian National Front held a meeting on the anniversary of Dr Mohammad Mossadeq's birthday at its central organization. Dr Karim Sanjabi, one of Mossadeq's old friends and colleagues gave a speech in which he said: In the opinion of the Iranian National Front, under the present difficult conditions, the strengthening of the responsible government and the realization of full authority for the provisional government can lead to stability and the establishment of revolutionary order throughout the country. In order to strengthen the responsible executive organ, the exercise of power by power centers that take irresponsible executive measures outside the government organization, independent of it and in spite of it must be prevented. Just as the imam has contemplated, disorder and chaos ought to be brought to an end in all areas.

At the end of his speech, Sanjabi described the observation of individual and social liberties as the cornerstone of the structure of social organization in a democratic country, and while expressing the National Front's criticism to the effect that the freedom of belief, expression and speech and freedom of assembly, press and publication for all people and political and social groups is the most fundamental achievements of the great revolution of the Iranian nation, on the birthday of Dr Mossadeq, invited all the nation's political groups and social strata to form a united rank like the one which they formed during the revolution struggles. He also called for the strengthening of the responsible government and the prevention of chaos.

UN REPRESENTATIVE IN GENEVA SUPPORTS PLO

LD181352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] The permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United Nations Bureau in Geneva has termed the PLO the sole representative of the people of Palestine and praised the World Peace Council and the Swiss Movement for Peace. A report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states: The permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking at a conference in support of the PLO, said that the first world Zionist congress was held in 1897 in Basel and it was in this city that the colonization plan for the people of Palestine was drawn up. Holding this conference is recognition of the fact that the valiant struggles of the people of Palestine have surged to new heights and are approaching final victory.

The permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United Nations Bureau in Geneva, referring to the problems of Iran, pointed to plots, spreading of poison and widespread international propaganda being carried out against the Iranian revolution and emphasized that the Revolutionary Council of the Iranian nation is ready to face any attempt at causing sedition. He said that the Iranian people support the right of Palestinians to establish an independent and sovereign government in Palestine. He added: Once again we announce that it is the eternal and inseparable right of the people of Palestine to return to their homeland and regain their lost wealth and land.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, POLICE CLASH IN MASJED SOLEYMAN

LD181218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] PARS reports from Ahvaz that following an attack this morning by a counter-revolutionary group on the police headquarters and the Revolutionary Guards in Masjed Soleyman, which was resisted by the police force and the Revolutionary Guards, the attackers deployed themselves in a part of Masjed Soleyman and continued firing. Following this counterrevolutionary action the responsible authorities warned the counterrevolutionaries to hand over their weapons and to surrender as soon as possible.

An informed official told the PARS correspondent in Ahvaz today: Following this incident, counterrevolutionaries in Masjed Soleyman have been sharply warned that if they continue their attacks they will be dealt with severely.

At present, the city is under the control of law enforcement officials and Revolutionary Guards.

According to the same official, counterrevolutionaries attacked a car moving a patient to a hospital and, as a result of their shoot-out, four of the passengers in the car were wounded, one of whom is in serious condition.

Prosecutor Issues Arrest Warning

LD181927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the Masjed Soleyman Islamic revolution public prosecutor:

In the name of God. A warning to all Revolutionary Guards and the noble inhabitants of Masjed Soleyman: No one has the right to arrest anyone or enter people's homes without having authorization issued by the Masjed Soleyman Islamic Revolutionary Court. Should anyone take any action to arrest people or enter their homes without authorization from this court, he will be prosecuted and severely punished. [signed] The public prosecutor of the Masjed Soleyman Islamic revolution.

17 Arrested in Riots

LD191128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the public prosecutor of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of the town of Masjed Soleyman:

In his exalted name, we wish to inform the citizens of Masjed Soleyman that the town is completely under the control of the Revolutionary Guards and is enjoying complete calm. Therefore, the honorable people of Masjed Soleyman are requested that, should they know about the hiding places of the rioters, they communicate the facts in writing to the public prosecutor's office in (Taftun) Club. In the meantime, since 2000 yesterday 17 counterrevolutionaries, rioters and their contacts have been arrested.

The statement emphasized that, although disorder was prevented, the rioters are being prosecuted in accordance with the law and will be severely punished.

Governor Explains Actions

LD191344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent in Abadan has interviewed the governor of Masjed Soleyman in connection with an attack by counterrevolutionaries on Masjed Soleyman Police Department and the disarming of the counterrevolutionaries: [begin recording]

[Question] [words indistinct] PARS reported yesterday on the attack by a few counterrevolutionaries on Masjed Soleyman Police Department. Could you please make some comment on the nature of the attack and the reaction by the revolutionary guards and the government?

[Answer] The situation was like this: A number of our guards had provided these counterrevolutionary individuals with arms without any justification; these individuals were not morally, and from the religious point of view, competent. Therefore, they were causing certain problems for the people. About 2 weeks ago, these elements were purged. Subsequently, these people were looking for an opportunity to make up for this measure taken against them. Consequently, they attacked the Police Department around midnight (?last night) and disarmed it and seized all (?good) weapons.

The following day, we issued an ultimatum, warning them that should they fail to return the arms by 1700, then we would take steps to recover them. Meanwhile, relief forces were sent from Ahvaz, Dezful and Tehran. They arrived here and joined us. By 1700 yesterday we recovered around 14 to 15 (?rifles). Then we extended the ultimatum to 1900. [passage indistinct] As they failed to return the weapons, we took action. So far, around 18 individuals have been arrested. Measures will also be taken to arrest the remainder. The situation is quite calm in the city and there is no cause for worry or anxiety anywhere in the city.

The revolution public prosecutor, Sattarian, is right now continuing his efforts. Thank God, we have no worry whatsoever. At this point, I would like to thank the noble people of Masjed Soleyman who have demonstrated their cooperation [words indistinct]. We intend to carry on decisively. We are prepared until our dying breath to (?defend) the blood shed by our people and prevent anyone trying to take any step contrary to the aims of the revolution. Thank God and thanks to the public prosecutor who arrived here yesterday, we have nothing to worry about. There is no doubt that after the arrest of these elements, the rest of them will think twice before doing anything. God willing, this city is going to enjoy peace and order from now on.

[Question] Have the real instigators been identified?

[Answer] Yes, the real instigators have been identified; they are a group of reactionaries who wish to put the clock back. These people were engaged in provocations. However, following a series of investigations, the real instigators were identified to some extent. The dossiers are being completed. We hope they will be sent for trial, so that no one else can take part here in any counterrevolutionary action.

[Question] Thank you governor. We hope the next time we speak you will have more good news about the arrest of the remnants of these counterrevolutionary elements.

Masjed Soleyman Reportedly Calm

LD191808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Following recent events in the city of Masjed Soleyman, Engineer Sharafi, governor of this city, told our correspondent in the capital of Ahvaz by telephone this afternoon that the situation in Masjed Soleyman is calm and that so far the Revolutionary Guards have arrested 25 individuals involved in counterrevolution activity during recent events in Masjed Soleyman. Efforts are underway to arrest the remaining counterrevolutionary elements.

The governor of Masjed Solayman also said: So far 32 Revolutionary Guards from Ahvaz, and 55 other Revolutionary Guards from Tehran have arrived in Masjed Soleyman in order to restore peace and order in this city. With regard to those who were wounded in the recent events, the governors of Masjed Soleyman said that seven people were injured in these events, three of whom have been dismissed from the hospital after receiving treatment while the rest are recovering there.

In this telephone interview, the governor of Masjed Soleyman thanked the people of this city for their cooperation and asked them to continue their cooperation with responsible officials in order to restore peace and order. He also asked those who know where counterrevolutionaries are hiding to report what they know so that measures can be taken to disarm and arrest them.

With regard to shooting in the city's sports stadium, the governor of Masjed Soleyman said that this incident took place as a result of the revolutionary action of the guards in arresting the counterrevolutionaries, but the guards were reminded from now on to carry out their duties with full discretion and revolutionary accuracy.

KHORRAMSHAHR CITIZENRY ORDERED TO HAND IN WEAPONS

LD191315 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Khorramshahr's Governor's Office has given three statements to the PARS NEWS AGENCY. The text of the first statement is as follows:

We hereby wish to inform all the boards, committees, organizations, councils, fronts, associations, groups and persons who, after the successful revolution of the Iranian nation, for various reasons, have occupied a place, whether belonging to or affiliated with the government in the Khorramshahr District, that in implementing the views of the great ayatollahs and the repeated demands of the people and the wishes of the government, and in order to uphold the laws of the realm in safeguarding personal and social rights, they should vacate by the end of office hours on Monday 21 May at the latest the buildings and premises occupied, whether open spaces or standing properties, with all the equipment and facilities which they have obtained, and to deliver the same to the local municipality and to communicate the relevant facts to the public prosecutor's office of the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Khorramshahr.

Statement No 2 of Khorramshahr's Governor's Office is as follows:

In carrying out the views of the great ayatollahs and in order to realize the repeated demands by the citizens and in continuing the government's policy and in order to further the interests and needs of the region, we hereby wish to inform the public that all law enforcement, military and security activities by the various organizations, boards, councils, committees, fronts, associations and persons are henceforth to be stopped and discontinued and all law enforcement, military and security issues are exclusively to be carried out by the relevant and responsible government authorities and organization; and any deviation from the contents of this statement would be deemed a counterrevolutionary step and would be met with an appropriate reaction from the people and the government.

Statement No 3 of Khorramshahr's Governor's Office has also been issued as follows:

Since the presence of various weapons in the Khorramshahr District has strongly jeopardized the area's security--so much so that it has aroused anxiety and dissatisfaction among the entire people--therefore, in carrying out the views of the great ayatollahs and the logical demand of the people, and in order to realize the government's policy and to observe the interests and needs of the area, we hereby wish to inform all the people and residents in the Khorramshahr District that from Friday, 25 May the carrying and keeping of any contraband weapon within the limits of Khorramshahr District is deemed forbidden; and hereby a time limit is given so that at the latest by the specified date all forbidden weapons may be delivered to Garrison No 2 in Khorramshahr, situated on the circular highway on the Taleqani intersection. Refusal to observe the contents of this order will not only directly result in a lack of desired tranquility and security, but would force the government to take decisive, legal measures. However, the spirit of cooperation and sympathy and the revolutionary nature of the dear citizens of Khorramshahr make the Governor's Office hopeful that, with the delivery of contraband weapons, the necessary security would be stabilized immediately.

In a short interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, the governor of Khorramshahr said: Members of the Security Council are hopeful that before the law enforcement forces guarantee the implementation of the contents of the issued statements pertaining to public disarmament, vacating occupied premises and the dissolution of committees, associations and organizations, the revolutionary nature and Islamic thinking of our Arab and Persian brothers in themselves will guarantee the implementation of these contents.

The governor of Khorramshahr added: the Arabs and Persians have equally been active in achieving the victory of the revolution and for this reason they will equally enjoy the fruits of the revolution.

In conclusion, the governor of Khorramshahr said: The members of the Security Council, as the servants of the people of Khorramshahr request all the brothers to stand shoulder to shoulder and guard the revolution just as the Muslim brotherhood has brought this revolution to fruition.

TEHRAN CRITICIZES 'HOSTILE MEDIA' PROPAGANDA ON KHUZESTAN

JN201048 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 May 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What is happening in Khuzestan? What does the symphony of hostile media mean by continuously harping on the tune of this province?

Are all reports carried by news agencies, newspapers and radios about this southwestern province of the Iranian Islamic Republic true? Why this increasing interest by all news media in the reports concerning this region to the exclusion of other regions? Why this hullabaloo about what is taking place in this very region?

Many questions are posed whenever the symphony of media hostile to the Islamic revolution begins to play. The answer can be found with imperialism, American intelligence and all hostile forces which fear Islamic power and which have wagered, and are still wagering, on the internal security situation in Iran.

Imperialism had thought that Iran would never escape from its clutches. If its role as controller and observer, as was the case under the former regime, has ended, it exists at all times and in every soft place. Imperialism has lost the wager in Sanandaj and Gonbad e Kavus and it will eventually lose it for good. Imperialism will leave the game crestfallen and a loser.

The contemporary history of the region places us before one clear fact; namely, the strings of all plots and disturbances inside any country are manipulated by imperialism and its collaborators inside the country concerned. But such plots and disturbances are soon overcome by the awareness of the masses. This awareness is now spreading to all areas which once groaned under the yoke of bondage.

Imperialism cannot operate in an area where the masses are fully mature. It is impossible for it to plant its thorns in such an area. Imperialism has to choose the soft spot first, then begin its plots.

The Islamic revolution has once again deprived imperialism of any opportunity. The Islamic revolution has once again proved imperialism wrong about its alleged influence in certain areas.

One of imperialism's methods is kindling the fire of sectarianism and chauvinism in every place on which it lays its hand. Imperialism has tried its luck here in Iran several times. However, all its attempts have failed miserably.

Why did imperialism fail in Iran? Why did imperialism succeed in sowing discord and enmity in many parts of the world but did not succeed in Iran? This time, the answer will not be found with imperialism, which has been ignorant of many facts and has continued its plots without realizing the consequences.

The major fact which imperialism is ignorant of is Islam and the clean Islamic society which is unblemished by sectarianism and racism. Had imperialism made its attempts during the shah's era, it would have succeeded, because that era was chauvinistic and, as a result, the other nationalities were locked in conflict. Now, however, the situation is entirely different. Today, Iran is committed to the Islamic line which rejects any other form of affiliation. The Islamic line is the framework of national affiliation for all the people.

Thus, nationalism [qawmiyah] cannot be equated with Islam. Islam is an ideological affiliation linking man to God, the universe and life. On the other hand, nationalism is a closer affiliation linking children to their parents and compelling the successive generations to adopt what is good from the preceding generations. Pride in Islam and affiliation to Islam come first.

This realistic logic is the thick wall preventing any disintegration as a result of nationalistic feelings and such other sentiments. This logic is the true reflection of the views of all the people--Arabs, Kurds and Turkmen. However, imperialism only understands another logic--the logic of rigid equations which is the philosophy behind its conspiratorial plans and programs.

KURDS WANT SELF-RULE 'WITHIN IRAN'

LD181539 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 May 79 pp 37,38 LD

[Interview granted by Dr Abdol Karim Qasemlu, general secretary of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party, to Huda as-Husayni--dte and place not given]

[Excerpts] Dr 'Abdol Karim Qasemlu is secretary general of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] (established in 1945). He has lived in exile for 23 years (first in Iraq and then in France, where he studied Kurdish language at the Sorbonne University in Paris). He returned to Iran 3 months before the downfall of the shah. He resumed public struggle following the success of the Iranian revolution.

Question: What are the objectives of the Iranian KDP now?

Answer: They are the same as when the party was formed 34 years ago. Most important of these are freedom and democracy for Iran and self-rule for Iranian Kordestan. When the Mehabad Republic was declared there was no independence in Iran, only self-rule.

In fact this is not just a mere phrase. The party's slogan has become the people's slogan, which we consider a triumph for us.

Question: What is the relationship between the Iranian Kurds and the Iraqi Kurds?

Answer: As Kurds we are one people. The language is the same and so are the traditions and history. What is more important is that we have one single homeland. On the other hand, we have no political relations with the Iraqi Kurds because our struggle is inside Iran alone. For example, we want self-rule inside Iran and democracy for Iran. Therefore, if you ask who would help us more in achieving our objectives--the Persians in Tehran, the Azerbaijanis in Tabriz, or the Turkomans in Iranian Turkestan, or the Kurds in Iraq then, naturally, the real help comes from the Persians, the Azerbaijanis and the Turkomans.

When the Turkomans are fighting for the same objective, we stand on their side. Last month 18 Kurdish doctors were killed en route from Sanandaj to Turkmenistan to help their brothers there during the recent incidents. As for the recent clashes between the Kurds and the Turkomans, they were deliberately started and are only a passing thing. We will expose the perpetrators and their aims.

At present we do not wish to take up arms against Mr Bazargan's government. Clashes are one thing and politics in general are another. To speak more frankly, despite everything, we have not yet decided to fight Bazargan's government with arms. We still desire understanding with the Iranian Government. If clahses occur, they are in self-defense.

Question: What happens if you lose hope of reaching understanding through discussions and dialog with Bazargan's government?

Answer: In fact, we do not trust words and promises. Our history is rich in experience. Therefore, we want words to become reality. We have worked and continue to work for many objectives, most important of which is that the Iranian public opinion should positively understand what we are demanding. This is because the media in Tehran, especially the radio and television, are wrong when they say that self-rule means secession. In fact, there is no connection between self-rule and secession.

When we met Khomeyni some time ago we told him that there was absolutely no connection between self-rule and secession. We do not want more than self-rule within the Iranian state. And because we are within the Iranian state we, as Kurds, can achieve all our hopes and aspirations. Therefore, it is essential that the Iranian people know the whole truth about our demands--something of which they are not yet aware. We hope that with the help of democratic organizations and honest people to be able gradually to convince the Iranian people that self-rule is something natural and indeed is a right for the Kurdish people as well as for other people, such as the Turkomans and the Baluchis.

Question: Do you believe that the Iranian people, who voted for the Islamic Republic by an overwhelming majority, will take your side when you boycott the referendum on the grounds that the Islamic Republic is far from democracy?

Answer: I do not believe that the Iranian people will consider our stand as one of opposing the government and to Imam Khomeyni's leadership. We support the government and, of course, Khomeyni. But our support is conditional on self-rule and democratic freedoms. In politics, one can support and simultaneously reserve the right to criticize, give views and demand rights. The Iranian people are conscious, but there is a need to explain further to them the concept of self-rule. We are current holding contacts with all the political organizations and personalities in order to explain our cause.

Question: You are now demanding equality, but I know that under the shah's regime senior army posts were closed to Kurds. A Kurd had no right to become a minister. Is that true?

Answer: It is true. Formally, Kurds did exist, but they were not represented. Today we believe that such things are secondary and marginal. We want, as a Kurdish people, to feel that our destiny is in our hands and that we are ruling ourselves. Therefore, we do not say that our share of the government budget should be so much in proportion to the number of inhabitants, nor do we say that we should have so many government ministers. I believe that if we can solve the principal problem, that is the question of self-rule and the Kurdish people's right to self-determination, then it will be easy to solve other problems.

Question: Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni told Yasir 'Arafat that he was ready to give you self-rule but on a limited scale. Did you ask him about this matter?

Answer: Before we met the imam we knew that Abu 'Ammar twice discussed the Kurdish question with Khomeyni. We also know that he tried to convince Khomeyni of the need to take the Kurdish problem into consideration because it is a very important problem in the Middle East. The imam has shown good will.

But since visiting Khomeyni I personally believe that certain people have told Khomeyni untrue things about self-rule that gave him a negative impression. Therefore, I believe that we must make it clear to Khomeyni that self-rule is not secession. We want our Palestinian brothers, who are struggling for the same reason, to help us in our cause (the Iranian Government this week refused to issue a passport to Dr Qasemlu as he was intending to leave for Lebanon to meet Abu 'Ammar).

Question: Do you not think that Khomeyni's government has a right to take time before granting self-rule, out of a fear that it might turn into a demand for independence and that other minorities might follow your example?

Answer: I believe that the government is afraid that the day will soon come when the Azerbaijanis will demand self-rule. There are 10 million Azerbaijanis in Iran. Indeed, the non-Persian people in Iran--that is the Kurds, the Baluchis, the Azerbaijanis, the Turkomans and the Arabs--constitute more than 50 percent of the Iranian people.

I also realize that the government is afraid that the Kurds' demand for self-rule could turn into a demand for independence. But that will not happen.

Question: Are you against a demand for independence?

Answer: No, we even believe that independence is our right. There are African people half a million strong who have obtained independence. We are about 20 million, and we must determine our future. But at present we do not want independence, not only for tactical reasons but also for economic and political reasons; also because for us the Kurdish cause is not a question of parts of Kurdistan seceding from Iran or Iraq. Our major cause is the cause of unity in the future.

We do not wish to leave Iran so that "Iranian Kordestan" will have an independent government or be an independent state. We are working for the future when conditions will have matured and become ready for some kind of federalism in the Middle East. Then the Kurds will have a right to be part of a federal state in the Middle East. That is our right.

Khomeyni himself did not say that he rejects self-rule. He said to us: We are all brothers in this country, brothers in religion and nationality, and we all have the same rights. But it seems that our major problem is not yet understood.

Question: You claim that the Islamic Republic is against democracy.

Answer: We do not say that it is against democracy. We said that it is merely a name, even if the word "democratic" is added to it. What matters is the content, which is the principal issue.

But if the constitution of the Islamic Republic provides the Kurds with the rights to self-rule and if it guarantees democratic freedoms in Iran, we will vote for that constitution.

But where is the democracy of which we are dreaming, if those responsible for the country did not invite a single Kurd to take part with them in drafting the constitution? This is not to mention the fact that the same treatment was meted out to minorities bigger than we.

Question: What happens if the constitution does not give you self-rule?

Answer: We will struggle to amend it in order to achieve our demands, because the constitution is made for the people and not the other way around.

Question: Will the Iranian revolution continue if it departs from its present line?

Answer: The Iranian revolution is genuine because it emanated from the heart of the people, but it must be deepened, before the belief held by some that the revolution has ended proves to be true. We will fight against any despotism that may have developed since the revolution.

If you ask me about the reality of the revolution that has come in the name of religion, I will tell you that special conditions were involved in the Iranian revolution. The potential or the credit that the men of religion had could not be available to political organizations. For this reason, the men of religion played a major part in the revolution, especially Khomeyni.

In any event, we consider the shah's downfall a major event in the Middle East and the whole world, especially because Iran was a principal military and political base for U.S. imperialism.

Deepening the revolution depends on organizing the people and their struggle.

NVOI ON 'PRESS FREEDOM,' 'IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES AGAINST OPEC'

TA201508 [Editorial report TA] Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 17 May carries a commentary entitled: "Defense of Sanctity of Freedom Is a Vital Issue." The commentary says: "During the Pahlavi Dynasty's despotic rule, press was censored and writers were oppressed to cover up the crimes and irregularities committed by the government. Everything was done to silence pens and to cut off the tongues of opponents. Thus the people could not be informed of the truth, and the leaders of the despotic governments and their corrupt writers performed their crimes more freely."

The commentary says: "There is no doubt that writers and journalists have great national tasks and responsibilities. Inspired by this social and national responsibility, conscientious writers refused to abandon the people and supported them by enduring great difficulties and suffering great deprivations and persecution. They exposed the naked truth and with the people, heroically fought for freedom, independence and honesty."

After noting that "during the Iranian nation's bloody struggle, freedom-loving and progressive writers fought in the ranks of freedom fighters," the commentary pays tribute to "the contribution by the dissident writers to the people's struggle against the shah's despotic regime," and says: "Freedom of writing and freedom of the press are of vital importance for our people."

The commentary says: "Our people have such a high political consciousness that it is very difficult to influence them by reports or statements that run counter to the true conditions and to the facts. Consequently, it is not right to suppress the press simply because some paper might publish something untrue about some subject. As was also stated on many occasions by His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, now that the nation has achieved the revolution, there is need for writers who will reflect the people's aspirations, desires and views, in this revolutionary period."

The commentary says: "Our country is still threatened by the danger of a counterrevolution. This danger can only be combatted by enlightening all the people. The journalists and writers who uphold national interests can contribute enormously to enlightening the public and should not fail in this task."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "Imperialism's Intrigues Against OPEC." The commentary says:

"Dear Compatriots: U.S. President Carter has announced his government's new energy program. Carter's program obfiously has foreign as well as domestic implications. The program is intended to apply political pressure on OPEC member countries that have recently intensified their anti-imperialist efforts designed to end exploitation involving oil. The oil producing countries have increased the price of the crude oil before April. That is before the date of the scheduled increase. Many of them, including Iran, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Bahrain are selling their oil in the free market at a price considerably higher than that which was determined at OPEC's last meeting. Some of these countries are avoiding monopolies and have assigned oil production to national companies. All this has angered the United States, and created a reaction which has led to Carter's energy program."

The commentary then notes that the "Iranian revolution has dealt a strong blow at oil exploiters." It says: "The Islamic republic's provisional government has cancelled all the enslaving agreements with the international oil consortium. At present oil production and sale are under the control of the Islamic Republic government. Moreover, to preserve Iran's oil wealth, the Iranian Government intends to limit Iran's oil production to 5 million barrels a day, of which 4 million barrels will be exported."

The commentary then says that "although under U.S. pressure Saudi Arabia had increased it oil production to 10 million barrels a day during the Iranian events, it has not limited daily production to 9 million barrels, and has also supported the OPEC countries' oil boycott against Egypt." It also says: "With the intensification of the OPEC countries' antimonopolist policies, and especially after As-Sadat concluded the enslaving agreement with Israel, Washington began to pursue an anti-Arab foreign policy."

The commentary says: "The international oil cartel, led by U.S. monopolies, is applying pressure on the oil producing countries, whose main aim is to free their oil wealth from hostile monopolies. With this aim, use is being made of military threats against OPEC's Near East members, which are endangering the oil interests of the United States and its NATO allies. As part of this, Washington has announced the creation of the U.S. 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean. The task of this force is to besiege the south of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf. Action has already been taken and the United States has 14 large warships, including 3 aircraft carriers in the Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf. It has also been decided to make the Island of Diego Garcia the main base of the 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean. American officials have also stated that the 5th fleet's main task is to protect the U.S. oil interests in the Persian Gulf."

The commentary concludes: "It is because of the oil issue that Washington has set up a 100,000-man attack force to be sent to the areas where U.S. oil interests are threatened. But the OPEC countries are responding effectively to imperialism's conspiracies in the Near East. The oil producing countries' struggle against the international oil cartel is developing daily. These countries want to insure that their peoples make greater use of their oil resources in their own interests and for achieving greater prosperity."

NVOI SEES ESCALATION OF U.S. SABOTAGE, SPYING IN MIDDLE EAST

TA211144 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 20 May 79 TA

[Commentary: "The Intrigues of Neocolonialism Must Be Crushed"]

[Text] U.S. imperialist circles have stepped up the sabotage operations of their agents and spies in the Middle East. The diplomatic representatives of that country also participated in the dirty acts of the U.S. espionage and intelligence organizations. They actively and openly exploit any antinational and treacherous element and internal reactionary forces to stop the progress and development of national and democratic movements of the region's countries.

Washington knows perfectly well that both in our country and Afghanistan, following the victorious revolution of the people, the course of deep social changes and the strengthening of national independence progresses rapidly, and the era of interference by U.S. imperialism in the affairs of countries has come to an end. For that reason especially, the U.S. [words indistinct] has started a secret war against our Islamic Republic and the democratic Afghan regime, and takes advantage of every factor and means for subversion in those countries. The CIA in this connection not only operates through its direct agents, but the espionage and intelligence services of Egypt and Israel. Former SAVAK and all counterrevolutionaries and remnants of the former regime are in the service of the CIA.

It is the hirelings and dirty antifreedom elements under the leadership of the CIA who create massacres in our country or military clashes among the people of towns and provinces, who start military border conflicts at the frontiers of Afghanistan and Pakistan and who instigate their mercenary elements to assassinate and murder prominent military and political figures of our Islamic Republic.

His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni rightly said that U.S. imperialist circles were responsible for the murder of Major General Qarani and His Eminence Ayatollah Motahhari, because imperialist circles will not tolerate the Iranian revolution and are trying to stop the progress of the national and Islamic revolution of our people by the hands of terrorists and hirelings of the former shah.

The leaders of the Afghanistan Republic also strongly condemn the activities of the CIA which plots conspiracies from Pakistan against the Afghan Republic. In Pakistan the Americans along with their Chinese friends have established a base to instruct and train groups of bandits and murderers, and they send those people to Afghanistan to carry out sabotage and murder. Documents and witnesses are proof that Pakistani soldiers also participate in the sabotage activities of the treacherous bandit groups. The leaders of our country's revolution have declared their strong determination to crush any conspiracy of imperialism, internal counterrevolution, remnants of the former bloodthirsty regime and CIA agents.

The interesting thing is that the United States not only equips and incites internal reaction and counterrevolution inside our country and Afghanistan against the new systems of those countries, but also attempts to draw neighboring countries into carrying out its conspiracies. In that connection it suffices to point to the continuous military pressure that the U.S. exerts on Pakistan.

The United States takes advantage of arms sales to Pakistan and economic aid to the country in lieu of levers, and intensifies through those elements anti-Afghan mentality in Pakistan and fans the fire of border conlicts and military clashes between the two countries. In the conspiracies and sabotage against the Afghanistan, in addition to the Americans, the Chinese also operate and participate, and incite the Pakistani Government even more against Afghanistan.

Pakistan has been transformed into a center of intrigue for the Americans against our Islamic Republic. Representatives of U.S. intelligence services are in continuous contact with a number of Baluchi tribal leaders who fled Iran after the overthrow of the shah's regime, and are trying to use those people as subversive groups against our country's Islamic Republic.

The United States pays special attention to Turkey so that by expanding military cooperation with that country through NATO, for the purpose of repairing what it lost from the dissolution of CENTO, it will be able to use Turkey as a confrontation power against Iran in our region. If we take Prime Minister Ecevit's remarks that no change has occurred regarding Turkey's commitments in NATO as a basis for judgment, it seems that Ecevit's government is still not reaching the correct conclusions and must face the danger of a U.S. conspiracy for Turkey. The U.S. wants to expand its military presence in Turkey. That is not only directed at Turkey's security but also at the achievement of the national and Islamic revolution in our country.

Despite the intrigues of imperialism and internal reaction in the Middle East, the nations of our region, especially the heroic Iranian, nation which has chosen the path for devlopment of its society and country, will foil all conspiracies and intrigues of U.S. neocolonialists and remnants of the former regime with decisive and strong determination.

NVOI: NEW CIA CHARTER WILL INCREASE U.S. SABOTAGE

TA171500 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 8 May 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Clandestine Activities of the CIA Expand"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The U.S. adminstration submitted a draft resolution to Congress to review the CIA's permission for unlimited activity in foreign countries. In other words, that agency can attempt any intrigue and can even resort to the toppling of regimes undesirable to the United States.

U.S. law gives complete freedom to the CIA to use any scheme for its intrigues, even political terror and sabotage.

Under the present circumstances, U.S. colonization policy in Iran and Afghanistan has been ridiculously defeated and has been badly tarnished in (?east Arabia). Its policy is being strongly condemned in African countries, now lost to the United States. With that in mind, Washington is reviewing the [word indistinct] of the CIA in the Middle East in order to reestablish lost bases through more courageous approaches such as clandestine plots. Admiral Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency and Brezezinski, adviser to the President of the United States, do not hide the fact that, in order to defend U.S. national security in different parts of the world including the Middle East and Persian Gulf, Carter's government intends to resort to any plan. Undoubtedly the new law will serve the purpose of exerting no control over CIA's sabotage in foreign countries. Carter, the president of the United States, still cannot forget the ineffectiveness of the central spying agency in Iran during the powerful anti-shah anti-imperialist uprising.

After the victory of the national and democratic revolution in Iran and Afghanistan, and also under the new condition in (?eastern Arabai), Carter's administration is charging the CIA and the Pentagon with new responsibilities, that is, conspiring with the U.S. military present in the Persian Gulf and southern Arabian Peninsula, the Central Intelligence Agency would lean on the intelligence services of Egypt and Israel in order to accelerate their sabotage activities in the region. With that intention, some time ago, Richard Helms, former CIA chief and former ambassador to Iran made a trip to Egypt at As-Sadat's request, to use Egyptian intelligence more effectively in acts of sabotage against progressive Arab regimes and against the achievements of the revolution in Iran. Presently, the American Central Intelligence Agency maintains close cooperation with the former SAVAKists and elements loyal to the shah who are either in hiding or have fled Iran. Hand-in-hand with the servants of the former shah, CIA elements are conspiring against the Iranian revolution. They are starting fratricide among national minorities. The representatives of the U.S. Embassy, or rather CIA officials, are establishing contacts with the leaders of the Baluchis in Iran to use them in sabotage against the provisional Islamic Republic of Iran. Considering events in Iran, the foreign relations committee of the U.S. Senate instructed the CIA to devote more attention to reviewing religious events in Afghanistan in order to use reactionaries, who appear as clergymen, against the popular Afghanistan Government. As to the intelligence agencies of Egypt and Pakistan the CIA is supposed to establish supervision and to use their records entirely in the interest of U.S. strategy in those countries. For example, with direct participation of CIA, centers are being formed in Pakistan for refugees in order to make military preparations against the Afghani revolutionaries and Afghanistan is being advised to attempt political terror in Iran with the assistance of CIA and former SAVAKists. Terrorist activities against General Alani and Ayatollah Motahhari were evidence of the above. A terrorist group consisting of SAVAKists and operating under the leadership of the CIA has assumed responsibility for terrorist activities. The terrorists intend to murder several other political, military and religious leaders of Iran. Chinese, Israeli and Egyptain spy organizations also cooperate with that group. By obtaining more authority from its government, the American spy agency will undoubtedly start its acts of sabotage against the legal and progressive countries of the Middle East in order to frustrate the national and democratic revolutions in the region. However, freedom-loving nations and those who want to put an end to the conspiracies or imperialism and to American clandestine spy organization, strongly condemn the accelerated conspiratorial activities of the CIA.

NATIONAL FRONT TO EXPAND ACTIVITIES IN PROVINCES

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 28 Apr 79 p 8 WA

[Text] Shortly, the National Front will begin widespread efforts to expand its organizational branches throughout the country to prepare its forces to undertake both broad and pinpointed activities. In a partisan speech on Thursday afternoon at the Central Office of the National Front, Dr Karim Sanjabi stated that he would visit the various cities of Iran at the first opportunity and talk to the people face to face.

Sanjabi said: "Before the leaders of the National Front accept the repeated invitations of the people of the provinces they should strengthen the organizational cells at the center of the National Front." Sanjabi stressed that expanding the organizational structures of the National Front in the provinces is extremely important and, therefore, serious efforts will be made to accomplish this.

Dr Ali Rasokh Afshar, organizational director of the National Front, said that National Front knew its duty and would invite all national groups and parties working separately to join their activities with the National Front. He stated that most of the persons active in these groups and parties used to be active in the National Movement of Dr Mossadeq. Dr Rasokh said he wanted to consolidate all the forces that are devoted to Iran's freedom and revolution and are opposed to both Western and eastern colonialism, but stressed that the National Front would, nevertheless, continue its contacts with other groups [Tudeh] as well.

NEPAL

FOUR KILLED IN DISTURBANCES; UNREST WIDESPREAD

BK191615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1638 GMT 19 May 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 19 May (AFP)--At least three anti-national elements were killed and seven others injured in police firing on Friday at different places in Sirah district, 170 kilometres (106 miles) southeast of Katmandu across [from] Bihar (India), it was officially confirmed today.

One of the policemen was killed by the anti-nationals who also set fire on wooden bridges, police posts and the custom outposts in Lalbaundi village in Sarlahi village in Sarlahi district.

Before setting fire on these public properties a large crowd of anti-nationals looted the custom check posts, the godown of Sajha cooperative and also a private oil mill.

The current disturbances were sparked off after the month-long strike by the students demanding for the strong actions against the repression of students by police and also the resignation of the education minister.

The political opponents and the anti-social elements under the garb of the students strike have become unruly in different districts covering about 160 kilometres (100 miles) along the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar frontier of India.

An official source however maintained that the current disturbances in the low land tropical of this landlocked Hindu kingdom has nothing to do with the current students strike.

Clashes between the anti-nationals and the police have also been reported from different points of the national highway linking Janakpur and Sagarmatha zones, while barricades were set up to disrupt the vehicular traffic.

Meanwhile Nepalese Home Minister Kedar Man Vyathit has called upon the entire students community to cooperate with the government in order to deal with anti-social elements who are indulging in activities detrimental to national independence and sovereignty.

These elements, he says, are trying to disturb the law and order situation and to spread "anarchy" in the country.

Home Minister Vyathit has sternly warned these elements not to mistake his majesty's government's tolerance and liberal stance for a sign of weakness.

Government Warning

BK191721 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 19 May 79 BK

[Text] The home panchayat minister, Mr Kedar Man Vyathit, has called upon the entire students community to cooperate with the government in its bid to deal with antisocial elements who are indulging in activities prejudicial to national independence and sovereignty. These elements, he said in a press note issued today, are trying to disturb the law and order situation and to spread anarchy in the country.

Mr Vyathit has sternly warned the antisocial elements not to mistake his majesty's government tolerance and liberal stand as a sign of weakness.

In the statement, he said his majesty's government would not remain a passive observer and will not hesitate to take whatever steps are needed.

So far as students' demands are concerned, he said that there was no student problem that could not be solved through mutual discussions in a peaceful way. Most of the demands have already been fulfilled, and if there are yet some problems left to be solved there is no reason why they should not discuss it with a real (?commitment), he made it clear in the statement.

The home panchayat minister urged the students to put an end to their struggle and actively cooperate with the Tribhuvan University to run classes and examinations smoothly. Mr Vyathit pointed out that various instances such [word indistinct] and godown [storage houses] lootings, (?holding) of buses and setting fire, (?bridge) destruction and attack on police in different districts make it amply clear how active antisocial elements are at present in spreading violence and anarchy in the country under the cover of students movement. Such antisocial activity is not (?function) of the loyal and patriotic students. Mr Vyathit asserted that it is the work of antisocial elements alone. Under these circumstances, he further said, his majesty's government can no more remain a passive observer.

FORMER PREMIER WARNS KING ABOUT SITUATION 10 MAY

BK161521 Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 May 79 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Katmandu, 9 May (PTI)--The former Nepalese prime minister, Mr B.P. Koirala, who was released early this morning from detention along with two other top leaders of his banned Nepali Congress Party today warned King Birendra that it was a delusion if he (the king) thought that he could maintain the throne by "sheer armed force."

"Kings with more powerful armies have been swept off their thrones", the 64-year-old leader warned in a chat with newsmen soon after his release.

He said that the recent student agitation should be an "eye opener" to the authorities to the danger that they were sitting "atop a live volcano."

"If the present situation is let to drift", Mr Koirala said, "the danger is that the next phase will be more radical in which even the king might not be spared."

Mr Koirala said: "We, of course, have been trying to avoid having such a situation develop. We do not want a miniature Iran to be enacted in Nepal. This is why we have been earnestly urging upon the king to get courage and take steps towards the speedy restoration of the democratic rights of the people."

He said: "A small students movement was blown into a major national crisis because of the ineptitude of the government which is not responsive to the aspirations and the will of the people."

Mr Koirala said he still hoped for national reconciliation with various political groupings uniting behind the king for a democratic and strong Nepal.

An understanding between the king and democratic forces "can alone solve our political and economic problems in the absence of which the stability of Nepal and the prosperity of the country would be in jeopardy."

But his colleague, Mr K.P. Bhatari, former speaker of the Rashtriya Panchayat [Nepalese parliament], was more forthright when he demanded that the present government should dissolve itself at once.

The king, he said, should rule directly for the time being and consult political leaders individually and collectively with a view to finding out a remedy for general malaise in the country of which the student agitation was only a small manifestation.

Earlier, the release of Mr Koirala came under dramatic circumstances. He told reporters that a policeman knocked at his door around midnight and informed him that the guard contingent posted outside his residence was being withdrawn. He said that the guards posted outside his house since April 28 left the building later.

The former minister, Mr Ganesh Man Singh, Mr K.P. Bhatari and Mr B.B. Mandhar, general secretary of the outlawed Nepalese Communist Party, were released a few hours later, he said.

Altogether 224 persons had been taken into preventive custody under the security act, following weeks of student unrest. Of them, 160 were released between May 2 and 3 and the remaining 64 were released early today after 10 days of detention.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER AGHA SHAHI LEAVES FOR PRC

BK170813 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 17 May 79 BK

[Text] The adviser for foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, left Karachi this morning for Beijing on a 2-day official visit to China. He will exchange views with Chinese leaders on matters of mutual interest.

SRI LANKA

RULING PARTY SWEEPS LOCAL BODY ELECTIONS

BK201110 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 20 May 79 BK

[Text] The people reaffirmed their trust in the J.R. Jayewardene government when they returned the United National Party [UNP] to power in 37 of the 43 local bodies to which elections were held yesterday. While the TULF [Tamil United Liberation Front] recorded a few gains in the north, the SLFP [Sri Lanka Freedom Party] failed to establish itself in a single of the 37 local government institutions it contested. The left parties similarly failed in their efforts.

The UNP gained control of all but one of the nine municipal councils. In Colombo the UNP won 35 seats and the SLFP 12. The JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peranuma], which contested as an independent group, polled 14,503 votes surpassing the veteran left parties like the LSSP [Lanka Sama Samaja Party] and the CP [Communist Party] which contested on a joint platform.

The secretary to the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction told the SLBC [Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation] this morning that in terms of the provisions of the municipal councils ordinance and urban councils ordinance, mayors, deputy mayors, councillors, chairmen, vice chairmen and members of urban councils elected yesterday will take over the administration from their respective local bodies from 1 June.